PALMER
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XI NO. 49 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1923. — TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

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40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

Batliwala's { Ague Mixture (large Rs. 1. Small As. 12

Ague Pills. Rs. 1-3
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As 13
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BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs.1-12
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LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
SHAPURJI. H. L BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala Worli, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons
1923		
24th Feb.	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,022
17th ,,	CHINA	7,983
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA*	10,908
7th April	MALWA	10,94[illegible]
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,4[illegible]0
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,323
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	16,[illegible]3
26th ,,	CHINA	7,982

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1923		
20th February†	MASULA*	1,351
10th March	PEGUTE	5,000
16th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANDALA	9,240
11th May	NERKARA	8,286
25th ,,	DUMANA	8,000

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA

1923		
24th February	MOUDAN	
28th March	SICILIA	
28th April	MOUDAN	
31st May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	
1923			
5th March	MOLDAVIA	..	
6th April	SALDANA	..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
24th Feb,	LINGA	Karachi via Karwar 9 a. m.
26th ,, 2nd March	VITA	Karachi via Kowas
	BARALA	Busra via Kowas Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
2nd ,,	VASNA	Busra via Karachi
7th ,,	TAROBA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Wiecl Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 123.
Telephone No. 1228.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	28th Feb.	Karachi.
s. "Vittoria"	4310	1st Mar.	Calcutta.
s. "Solhaug"	4100	8th Mar.	Karachi

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer,	Commander,	Tons.	Arriva l.	e.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada ..	5,845	13th Feb	27th Feb
Tenyu Maru	Y. Fukuda..	3,752	15th Feb	2-th Feb
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka .	3,757	18th Feb	3rd Mar
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5,050	2ndMar	14th ..
Mitsuki Maru		3,639	3rd Mar	16th ,,
Kobwa Maru		4,360	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	5,083	16th Mas	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4252. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1922:—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND as on 31st December, 1922 ... Rs. 4,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders as on 31st December, 1922 ... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Negapatum
Calcutta (Park Street)	Cotacamund
Calicut	Patna
Cawnpore	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Coconada	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajamandry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Darjeeling	Sargodha
Delhi	Secunderabad
Dhulia	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	26,75,162
Reserved Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Muitan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.		Okara (Disste
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwali	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & RUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD
Head Office, 6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because.
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a pure Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid up value.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.
Wanted.—Applications from experienced and reliable partits for General Agencies throughout India.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

MICROSCOPES
with 1/12th oil-immersion for Bacteriologists and Surgeons.
Thermometers, Hydrometers Twaddles Hydrometers, and several other Scientific Apparatus just received.
Apply early to:—
S. V. SOVANI, B. Sc.,
Dealer in Science Apparatus
Ambewadi Girgaum BOMBAY 4.

USE ONLY
RUSTAM
OR
Swadeshi Sarsaparilla

Those that have used European or any other Sarsaparilla are strongly recommended to try this GREAT DISCOVERY OF HAKIMI SCIENCE.

WE BOLDLY ASSERT that there is no Sarsaparilla which can be compared with it. It completely removes all impurities of blood and radically cures ulcers, gout, scrofula, etc., and all sorts of skin diseases and all kinds of troubles either in the bones or body arising from an abdormally wrong state of blood. It bestows vigour and health as well as gives new lease of life. Try this medicine once and we are sure you will not ask for any other blood-purifier. Price per Phial Rs. 1/8, 2 phls, Rs. 2/12, 3 phls, Rs. 4.

APPLY TO:—HAKIM M. HOSAIN, B. A.,
HAKIMI CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS,
P. O. INTALLY, CALCUTTA.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CLASS
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
— Chaubal's Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY. —

"INKOTINE" INKS
THE STANDARD INKS OF INDIA.
In All Grades and for all purposes
BRIGHT, PERMANENT, NON-CORROSIVE.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Temple of Industry, Bombay 4.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY,
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT.
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope, Corsar Bros, Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—[illegible] Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:— Darukhana, Maragaon
Telephone 2457.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks'
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogue apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—DISTRICT OR CHIEF AGENTS for C. P. for Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ltd. Excellent prospects to persons in a position to write good business. Please apply MANAGER, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A R6554

WANTED AT ONCE—A metre gauge LOCOMOTIVE DRIVER with a third class boiler certificates for works outside Bombay. Apply stating experience and sending copies of testimonials to Box No. 9073, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6582

WANTED—An experienced man of the Chemist and Druggist's trade for outdoor buying and canvassing with knowledge of English and Account. Please apply stating salary and qualifications to Box No. 9065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6556

SALARY Rs. 100-200 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two day's free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1. Rawalpindi.

WANTED.—A competent ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of the department of Electric Light, Power and Lift Installations, outdoor work. Box No. 9064 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R6543

WANTED—An expert BLEACHER, capable of erecting, starting and controlling a 6-ton Mather and Platt Plant; knowledge and experience of finishing not essential but preferred; only those who have worked in independent charge of the Department in good Bombay mills, should apply giving full particulars and terms to Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Applications will be treated as confidential.
A 6566

WANTED.—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE with a professional qualification of making plans and estimates or having previous experience of the work for the post of a Secretary for the Alandi Municipality on Rupees 50—5—75 per month and Rupees forty per cent as war allowance. Appointment will be made on probation of six months. Selected candidate will have to furnish a security bond of Rupees 1,000 and sign an agreement for three years service on confirmation. Applications accompanied with testimonials must reach the undersigned before the end of May, 1923. M. A. KULKARNI, President, Alandi Municipality Alandi, 24th February, 1923.
A 15813

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by well experienced young man as Book-Keeper or Shorthand Typist. Has good knowledge of Correspondence and Accounts. Excellent testimonials and Government certificates. Apply to Box No. 9067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 15787

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

WANT TO SUB-LET FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN SHOP near Museum. Excellent opportunity. Apply Box No. 9075, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6584

OFFICES and FLAT—TO LET in Elphinstone Circle on the 3rd floor. Rent moderate. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R6581

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, one large Rs. 60. One small Rs. 45, well lighted and airy. Apply AMROSE & SONS, 98, Bell Lane, Fort.
C R6539

TO BE LET for immediate occupation FLATS and ROOMS in brisk locality opposite St. Xavier School in a pucca new-built building. Apply sharp, top floor, Palia Building, Dhobi Talao.
C R6592

TO LET—Portion of our office. Rent moderate. Apply to BRANCH SECRETARY, National Indian Life Insurance Company, Examiner Press Building, Fort.
C R6593

TO BE LET—One-third of very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof PREMISES with or without adjacent land the Vellard, Bombay, next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large godowns, Workshops, Factory or Stores. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LIMITED, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C.15716.

TO BE LET—(1) At Andheri-Marzbanabad Road, Mount Pleasant Bungalow (furnished) with spacious compound, well etc., commanding an excellent view—about 5 minutes walk from the Railway Station. (2) OFFICES and GODOWNS at FORT STREET & MODY STREET opposite New General Post Office. (3) FLATS and SHOPS in a new building, Byramji Jeejeebhoy's Cart-TARDEO ROAD. For rent etc. apply to the Executors of the late Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R6504

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri, Gindoli Road, ten minutes walk from Station, large garden with good well water. Apply Telephone 3836.
C R6318

TO LET MOTOR-GARAGES—Lock-up and independent at 426-432, Girgaum Road, near Thakurdwar, with facilities of Telephone Electric Light, Water and Pit. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS.
C R6580

TO LET—Single and double rooms, most airy, bright, centrally situated, furnished and equipped with electric light, at Mussoorie. Apply to Mansa Ram & Sons, Mussoorie.
C R6601

TO BE LET at Lamington Road, newly built Godowns: and Motor Car Show Rooms. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA, 25, Hammam Street.
C R6537

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE on hire, bought and sold. Apply BYREN and Co., Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
H R6525

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825. K3

MACHINERY.—GRINDING MILLS, RICE MACHINERY of every description. World-renowned German makes We carry a large stock. For further particulars, please write to THAKAR AND OPADEY, Cowasji Patel St. (Next to Hongkong Bank), Fort, P. O. Box 472, Bombay.
K 15673

QUARRY AND MARBLE WORKING MACHINERY FOR SALE as erected at Makrana; Rajputana, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway:—Enquiries invited for one or more items: 2. STEAM DERRICK CRANES, all steel construction jibs 60' long capacity 15 tons; 1. LOCO STEAM CRANE, all steel 5.6' guage to lift 8 tons 30 ft. jib.; 1. LOCO STEAM CRANE, all steel metre guage to lift 6 tons; 5. OVERHEAD HAND TRAVELLING CRANE, 30 feet span capacity 2 ton; 6. OPENSIDE CARBORUNDUM MACHINES for moulding and sawing marble and stone; 4. LATHES for turning Granite marble and stone column disc cutters automatic sliding gear; 2. POLISHING LATHES; 3. RUBBING TABLES, 8.0 diam.; 2. RIPSAWS 10.0 by 2.6; 1. PLANING MACHINE, 11.0 by 3 by 3.6; 1. AIR COMPRESSOR BELT DRIVEN (INGERSOLL-RAND). 8" by 9" by 300 revs. pressure; 1. "RUSTON" HORIZONTAL DOUBLE CYLINDER SUCTION GAS ENGINE and PRODUCER PLANT 120 B.H.P.; 1. "RUSTON" 16 N.H.P. SEMI PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; 6. SETS OF WIRESAWS; 1. CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, 30"; 1. LATHE, S. S. & S. 6"; 8. BELT driven and pulsometer PUMPS Rails, tip trucks and crane skips; SHAFTING pulleys and bolts; Wire rope and chain slings; Quantity of used W. I. Tube; Quarry tools drills and picks; Blacksmiths and pitters tools; Roofs of buildings; steel trusses and purlins covered Corrugated iron.

1. 430' longs 35.6 wide; 1. 100 by 26.0; 1. 60 by 16.0 1. 234' by 24'-4"; The latter built on iron stanchions, back and ends closed in with corrugated iron, Joists old rails and scrap, Sundry stores. For particulars and prices apply to MARTIN & CO., 6 & 7 Clive Street. CALCUTTA.
K C15677

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

SEVENTEEN ELEPHANTS of both sexes recently captured in Kakaskote are available for sale. For further particulars please apply in person to B. V. RAMAIENGAR, Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore. 19th February, 1923.
N C15812

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "SECRET OF SUCCESS" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE (Ltd.) SURAT.
L R6571

FOR SALE—REYNOLDS' MASTERPIECE Virgin's Kiss, 4 vols. Rs. 3, Loves of Harem 4 vols. Rs. 3, Omar 4 vols. Rs. 3, Kenneth 4 vols. Rs. 3, Seamstress Rs. 1/4/-, Grace Darling Re. 1, Wagner Wher Wolf 3 vols. Rs. 2/4/-. Apply to:—CHEAP BOOKSELLING HOUSE, Agra.
L R6595

STAMPS—Packets at 4 as. each:—10 Australia, 18 Canada, 10 Costa-Rica, 20 Denmark, 11 Egypt, 12 Central Lithuania 18, Finland. The lot Rs. 1/8. All different. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L R15807

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR LORRIES FOR SALE—3 Strong powerful machinery, standard makers, fitted with strong teakwood bodies suited for transport bulk cargo, five ton capacity. Not used, favourable terms. Unique opportunity. Apply MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LIMITED. No. 192, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
JA 15811

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TUITION IN DENTISTRY.—Owing to the success of the tuition class held last Summer, and to requests from friends of several of last year's students, it has been decided to hold another class this Summer during the months of March to September. A course of lectures and demonstrations will be given by Captain Davidson, L. D. S., embracing the entire field of Modern Dentistry, and at the termination of the course, a certificate, (at present being copperplated by the Times of India Press, Bombay) will be awarded to students attending. Particulars of fees, etc., may be had on application to Mr. I. J. Michael Secy. to Capt. Davidson, Marker Tower Building, Circular Road, Quetta.
M R6569

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TURKISH BATH.—Insurance Policy of Health, Beauty and Strength 303, Hornby Road 2nd Floor Bombay.

BOON to Doctors Hakims Kaviraj. Tablet (Pills) making machines Rs. 270 with annas stamp. The Asiatic Knitting Commercial Corporation, Bombay.

MAHA-LUX SILK SUITINGS have acquired a world-wide reputation on account of their excellence in quality combined with cheapness. For samples apply enclosing two annas postage stamps to the GENERAL MANAGER, THE MAHA LAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, ALLAHABAD.
T R6572

INVESTMENT for sure and guaranteed earning—Man, woman, child can work on Knitter of 320 Banian Machine—2500 and 4700. Distance immaterial—Experience unnecessary. Buy TO-DAY and earn from TOMORROW. Enclose anna stamp. THE ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, 303, Hornby Road, Bombay. Asiatic Knitting Corporation, Calcutta and Karachi.
T R6598

EMPEROR OF ASTROLOGERS.—As famous as any great Indian Astrologer. Simply send time and date of either birth or writing the letter. Annual reading including character and map of heavens—Rs. 1/- only. Five Years—Rs. 4/- only. THE ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL HOME, Kasimkot, Vizag Dt. South India.
T R6456

FOR SALE—A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of Lubin PERFUMES. Prices moderate. Price list sent on application to SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R6527

FOR SALE:—230 Volt METAL FILAMENT LAMPS. 16 C. P. Rs. 9-4-0, 32 C. P. Rs 10-4-0 and 50 C. P. Rs. 11 per dozen. Apply Box No. 9051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6526

ARE YOU ON OUR CATALOGUE REGISTER? If not send us your name and address now (a post-card will do), and we will post you FREE, early in March, a copy of our New SMALLWARES CATALOGUE, profusely illustrated. Something of interest to you on every page. Mention this paper. EVANS, FRASER & CO., P. O. Box 705, Bombay.
T15714

SPORTS.

RACING EXPERT'S RESULTS TO DATE

For the Bombay Fixtures (155 Races) are:—

92 WINS at Rs. 10/- each paid Rs. 5,419/8;
219 PLACES at Rs. 16 each paid Rs. 4,899/8.

His Selections for the 12th Extra Meeting included—KHAYUM, BAHADUR-UL-MULK, CINTRA, MAGICAL MIKE, CERTAINTY, Muslat, Safety, Some Scribe, Crushed Glass, Whit Week, Danzig.

If you have failed with other's "tips" try his SELECTIONS, and recoup your losses while there is time.

Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs WILLIAM JACKS & CO., beg to announce that owing to expansion of business they are having to leave their present premises at 5, Murzban Road, and from the 1st March have taken two floors in John Fowler's Building, Goa Street, Off Nicol Road Ballard Estate.
C.15614.

NOTICE.

SENTINEL STEAM WAGON CO., LTD.

Messrs. WILLIAM JACKS & CO., have pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed SOLE REPRESENTATIVES FOR INDIA for the above Company's Steam Wagons, Trailers, etc., and have three European Experts from the Manufacturers attached to their Offices at Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras. Stocks of Wagons, Trailers and spare parts will be kept at all the above centres.
C.15615.

NOTICE.

LORD REAY LECTURE SERIES.

DR. V. K. DONGRE, M.B., B.S., (Bom.), Lord Reay Lecturer for the Winter Session 1922-23, will deliver his first lecture on MONDAY, the 5th March, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. in the Pathological Laboratory of the Grant Medical Cllege, Bombay, Lt. Col. R. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., presiding.

The subject will be.—

"The Treatment of Intestinal Parasites, with special reference to Amoebiasis and Ankylostomiasis."

All members of the medical profession and senior medical students are invited to attend.

B. HIGHAM,
M.B., B.S. (Lond.) Major I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1923.
C15808

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (Holi), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1923.
C15805

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

LOST, MISPLACED OR DESTROYED.

THE following document standing in the name of Mr. Gordhandas Khattau in respect of the shares of the Eastern Bank, Ltd. has been lost, misplaced or destroyed.

Balance Receipt No. 1309 for 262 shares Nos. 77864 to 78125.

All claims in respect of the above shares should be notified to the Eastern Bank., Ltd. Bombay, within one month from date hereof, otherwise duplicate of the document will be issued to the party mentioned above.

Bombay, 12th February 1923.
C.15691.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Hari Buildings, situated at Custom ouse Road, within the Fort. All offers should be made in writing and left at the office of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, at 20, Apollo Street, with a deposit of Rs. 5,000/-. The party whose offer is accepted will be required to sign an agreement for purchase in a form which may be inspected The deposit will be returned to those whose offers are not accepted. The Vendor are not bound to alcept the highest or any other offer.

SARABHAI
Manager.
C15780

NOTICE.

I, hereby, give notice to the public that my firm of Chaturbhuj Devkeran is the Sole Agents for importing Cinamon from China, bearing Lion Brand and Horse Brand as its registered Trade Marks.

(Signature)
CHATURBHUJ DEVKARAN.
R6591

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED till the 25th proximo for filling the post of Supervisor in the Hubli Municipality.

Those who have passed the L.C.E. or B.E. Examination should apply. Kanarese knowing men will be preferred. Pay Rs. 125-10-200 plus Local Allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 22nd February, 1923.
C15814

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the powar vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an interim Dividend of Rs. 5 per share and a Bonus of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50, for the half year ending 31st August, 1922.

The Dividend and Bonus will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 26th day of February, 1923, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the share certificates to those share holders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 19th day of February, 1923.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 26th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.
Registered Office.
Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
14th February, 1923. C15722

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. The PROPRIETORS of the Punjab Alliance Auction Rooms, Abbott Road, Lahore, Auctioneers to the North Western Railway, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the General Stores Depot, Moghalpura, (Lahore) on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1923, and following days, commencing daily at 9-30 a.m. a collection of scrap metal including the following:—

Scrap steel tyres	700 tons.
Scrap steel rails	50 tons.
Scrap steel sleepers	45,000 Nos.
Scrap files including broken files	25 tons.
Scrap W. I. Skeleton wheels	200 tons
Scrap brass castings etc.	70 tons.
Scrap brass tube cuttings	80 tons.
Scrap copper	15 tons.

Also several lots of condemned and obsolete stores such as Remnants of cloth and clothing, and Nuts, Bolts, rivets, coachscrews, spare hand tools, scales and lamps.

The terms and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Auctioneers or this Office on application.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Ry.
Office of the Controller of Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated 21st February, 1923.
C15810

TENDERS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

COMMENCING 16TH APRIL, 1923.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the erection and Hire of Stands for the forthcoming Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on the usual terms and conditions to reach the undersigned before the 10th March, 1923.

R. L. MOSS,
Hon. Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.
C15806

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the installation of Gas lights and fittings to the Municipal Office building up to the 27th February, 1923.

Tender and notice forms, conditions of contract and specifications, etc., can be had from the Municipal Engineer.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 23rd February, 1923.
C15804

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS for Indigenous and Imported Stores such as Acids, Brooms, Chisels Glasses, Hinges, Lamps, Nails, Papers, emery Ropes, Soaps, Twine, Washers, and Wicks, etc will be received by the undersigned at his office by 1 p.m. (S.T.) on 16th March 1923.

Forms of Tender containing quantity a conditions of delivery etc are available and can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

G. E. R SLADE
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Coy.,
C.15738.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act Parliament.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for FILES, DRILLS and Type of ordinary Section will be received the Undersigned on 28th March 1923 at his office by 1 p.m.

Forms giving particulars of quantity and conditions of delivery etc., are available and can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Mahalakshmi, Bombay.
16-2-23.
TA C15750

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HATIMBHAI GULAMHUSSEIN and HATIMBHAI ABDUL KADAR, both of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants, the Receivers appointed by the order of the High Court of Bombay on the 21st day of December, 1922, in Suit No. 5752 of 1922 have agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of Pension and Tax Tenure and partly of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, situate at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 427 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 96, New No. 313, Old Survey Nos. 95 to 101 and New Survey Nos. 2/9265 and A/9280 and under Quit and Ground Rent Old Nos. 708-798, New 5912, Old Survey Nos. 95 to 101 and New Survey No. 1/9265 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward Nos. 2095 and 2096 Street Nos. 45 to 51, 52 and 55 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Cowasji Dorabji Jana, on or towards the South partly by the property of Nusserwanji Pestonji Pavri and partly by the passage on or towards West by the Bazar Gate Street and on or towards the East by the property of Nowroji Maneckji Wadia.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1923.
C15803

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King. Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the Joint Family property and credits standing in the name of CHIMANLAL LALUBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Sugar Merchant ..... Deceased.

UTTAMCHAND alias NANCHAND HARICHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 9th day of February, 1923.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C15802

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF PANDIT OMKARNATH ZULSHILLA JUDGE, SMALL CAUSE COURT AT LAHORE.

PROCLAMATION UNDER ORDER V. RULE 20.

Messrs. WALTER LOCKE AND CO. LTD., The Mall Lahore .....Plaintiff.

Against.

Major J. H. MALEN, Controller of Sales Bombay .....Defendant.

CLAIM FOR RS. 149-14-0 AND COSTS.

IN the above case the defendant cannot be served in the ordinary way. The case has been fixed for hearing for 10th day of March, 1923, and if the defendant does not appear on that order proceeding will be exparte against him.

JUDGE.
Small Cause Court Lahore.
C15809

NOTICE OF SALE.

BE IT KNOWN that by the virtue of power vested in us by the court of the Subordinate Judge, Aligarh in suit No. 6 of 1921 between Lala Ganpat Lal and others plaintiffs and Lala Harcharan Das and others defendants, we the undersigned shall sell the following properties by Public Auction on the premises at Hathras on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1923, in such lots as may fetch the highest price.

The sale will commence from 11 a.m. and will be knocked down to the highest bidder who will be required to deposit the 25th purchase-money immediately. The bid will be deemed as accepted when sanctioned by the court and the balance of the purchase money will be payable within 15 days from the date the bid is sanctioned by the Court. The sale will be subject to all the rights and incidents of a court sale as provided by Order 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The properties are open to inspection and such particulars as may be required may be obtained from the undersigned. The map showing the extent of the properties is available for inspection and will be laid before the public at the time of the sale.

Properties to be auctioned, situated in Gunj Kuhna:

1. Cotton Ginning Factory and Press known as the Lalla Mal Harcharandas Cotton Ginning Factory and Press worked by a single Engine and Boiler (with 20 single gins) complete and certain spares.
2. One Kothi and 5 Godowns with the land in front of them and half share of a stable bounded as follows subject to the following conditions:—
   (a) L. Harcharandas shall have a right of way to and from his house from and to the Public road over the land of the Kothi.
   (b) The land underneath the gateway is the property of L. Harcharandas and Brothers but the purchaser shall have a right of way through the gate way.
   (c) A strip of land 9ft. wide along the eastern side of the house of L. Harcharandas will be exempted from sale.
3. A double-storeyed shop close to the Kothi.

THE BOUNDARIES AFORESAID

East—Public Road.
West—Public Way.
North—Public road and temple of Gokul Chand.
South—Lalla Mal Hardeo Das Spinning Mills and Ginning.

ANANT RAM BHARGAVA,
JANKI PRASAD SINGHAL,
Vakil,
Commissioners.
Aligarh C15799

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

The sale will take place on the 27th instant and not on the 2nd proximo which was wrongly inserted.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Dharamsi Bhawan and others, mortgagees, and on account and risk of Ramdass Maganlal and others and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated 8th January, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the premises, the following:—

All that piece of land of Fazendari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214, together with messuage, tenement standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situate ac on the Western side of Cavel Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhordas Amtha, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji, on or towards the North by the property of Alexander Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Kahandas Manchharam.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Ranchordas Bhawan, Transferee of the Mortgage herein and on account and risk of Chimbai a widow and Sole Surviving Administratrix of the property and credits of Madhu Khandu, the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of August 1920 between the mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the undermentioned property THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th February 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land (now redeemed) together with stables and dwelling house standing thereon situate on West side of Haines Road, Bombay and containing about 1,020 square yards registered under Collector's Old Survey No. 119 New No. B-1/13622 and New Survey No. 1-B/3498 and assessed under Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4427 (1), 4427 (2), 4428 and 4429, Street Nos. 284A, 286 and 288 and bounded on the North and West by property belonging to Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., on the South by a well belonging to the said Company and on the East by Haines Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for the Transferee at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 26th February, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO IRON MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL JOISTS, STEEL BEAMS, MILD STEEL AND STEEL PLATES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs SKIPPERS & CO., LTD., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shaik Imam and Sons of Secunderabad (Deccan) the defaulting buyers a large quantity of Steel Beams, etc., as under:—

LOT NO. 1.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 26th day of February, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. at the Bombay Port Trust Duty Paid Warehouse, Wadi Bunder.

DESCRIPTION OF STEEL PLATES.

Per s. s. "Frienfels."

	Ton.	Cwt.	Qt.	lbs.
398 pieces 1¼ x ¼	.....7.	9.	2.	16.
190 pieces 2 x ¼	..... 1.	15.	1.	20.
615 pieces 2 x ¼	..... 9.	11.	3.	12.
62 pieces 1¼ x ¼	..... 0.	17.	2.	4.
129 pieces 1¼ x 3/8	..... 2.	0.	2.	12.

116 of above were short landed.

On the same day as above immediately on selling the above lot (at B. P.T. Ware-House at Wadi Bunder.

LOT NO. 2.

DESCRIPTION OF STEEL JOISTS.

per s. s. "City of Marseilles."

46 pieces 36' to 46' long, 4½x1½x6½: 5, 3, 2, 17.

LOT NO. 3.

On the same day as above immediately on selling the above lot (at the Godown of Messrs. Jeena & Co., Malet Bunder, near the B. P. T. Duty Paid Warehouse:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROLLED STEEL JOISTS.

per s. s. "Karmala."

Approx. Weight 10. 1. 2. 14.

18 pieces 40' x 7" x 4' 16 lbs. per foot.
4 pieces 36' x 8' x 4" 18lb. per foot.
4 pieces 35' x 8" x 4" 18 lb. per foot.
3 pieces 33' x 8" x 4" 18lb. per foot.
3 pieces 34' x 8" x 4" 18lb. per foot.
4 pieces 32' x 8" x 4" 18 lb. per foot.

LOT NO. 4.

On the same day as above immediately on selling the above lot on the same spot.

DESCRIPTION OF ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

per s. s. "Moora".

Approx. Weight 10. 3. 2. 14.

10 40' x 6' x 3" x 12 lbs.
10 39' x 6' x 3" x 12" lbs.
10 38' x 6' x 3" x 12 lbs.
10 37' x 6' x 3" x 12 lbs.
10 36' x 6" x 3' x 12 lbs.

LOT NO. 5.

On TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1923, at 3 p.m. at the godown of Messrs. Jeena and Co., Love Lane, Mazagon.

DESCRIPTION OF GALVANIZED SHEETS.

per s. s. "Scindia."

120 pieces 6' x 3' x 24 Guage, approx weight 1. 0. 1. 21.

LOT NO. 6.

On the same day immediately on selling the above lot at the godown of Tulsidas Khemji at Sholapur Street Godown, opposite New George Service Co.'s Godown:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROLLED STEEL JOISTS.

per s. s. "Banca."

Approx. Weight 20. 6. 0. 0.

3 pieces 36 x 5 x 3 x 11 lbs.
21 pieces 37x5x3x11 lbs.
21 pieces 38x5x3x11 lbs.
16 pieces 39x5x3x11 lbs.
18 pieces 36x5x3x11 lbs.
6 pieces 39x5x3x11 lbs.
22 pieces 40x5x3x11 lbs.

LOT NO. 7.

On the same day as above immediately the above lot is sold at the godown of Messrs. Cox and Co., at Thana Street opposite Princess and Victoria Docks:—

Per s. s. "Alipore."

60 bundles 3/8" Round Mild Steel Weight 3 tons.

Per s. s. "Elysia".

80 bundles 1/2" Round Mild Steel Weight 4 tons.

Per s. s. "Delta"

40 bundles ¾" Round Mild Steel Weight 2 tons.

Per s. s. Olympia"

313 Steel Flat 18'x1½"x¼" approx. Weight 7 13. 3. 10.
273 Steel Flat 18'x2"x¼" approx. Weight 7. 12. 3. 4.
415 Steel Flat 18'x1½x3/8" approx. Weight 7. 12. 1. 21.
368 Steel Flat 18'x2"x3/8" approx. Weight 7. 14. 2. 11.
1369 Steel Flats. Tons 30, 13, 3, 0.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance paid and goods removed with.n three days of the sale. Further conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the following parties:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Gordhandas Nathalal:—

8281 No. 1—1 black coarse lining on account and the risk of Messrs. A. S. Esmailjee & Co.

8278 No. 1—1 case woollen whip cord.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

8233 No. 1/2—2 cases woolen and cotton fancy coating 54".

8240 No. 3/4—2 cases each 32 pieces Holland Duck 46".

8243 No. 1—1 case each 32 pieces Holland Duck 46".

8270 No. 1—1 case 31 pieces long cloth 32½".

S & J No 6/7—2 cases each 60 pieces fancy Zephyr 26".

S & J No. 20/21—2 cases each 50 pieces fancy Zephyr 26".

S & J No. 42—1 case 50 pieces fancy crepe Zephyr 32".

S & J No. 41—1 case 50 pieces fancy crepe Zephyr 32".

S & J No. 37/38—2 cases each 60 pieces striped Tussore 27".

By order of Mr. Nadirshaw Hormasjee Bamboat the plaintiff in High Court Suit No. 724 of 1920 (Nadirshaw Hormasjee Bamboat v. Wamanrao Bapujee Kirtikar and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree dated 25th March, 1922.

One cinema film "Glorias Romance" 40 reels about 40 thousand feet.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th February. 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES CLOCKS, THERMOMETERS, TOYS, HARDWARE AND ACCESSORIES.

On THURSDAY, the 8th March at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort by order of the Bank concerned:—

9 cases clocks, 1 case thermometers.
2 cases toys, 2 cases hardware.
1 case accessories.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF BLOUSES, WARM FOLLOWERS' WOOLLEN VESTS, FROCKS, SEWING COTTON, KHAKI PUTTIES, KHAKI DRILL, HORSE RUGS, JACKETS, WOOLLEN SOCKS, LEATHER JERKINS, WAISTCOATS LEATHER SHORTS, KURTAS, COTTON, VESTS, TASSELLED CAPS, KNICKERS SERGE, TEST SULETAHS, COTTON DRAWERS, COATS WARM FOLLOWERS, KHAKHI HAVERSACKS, PANTS CORD WOOLLEN, TROUSERS, POSTCENS, CAPES MACKINTOSH. APRONS KILT, BAGS PIN, WOOLLEN STCKINGS, MATTRESS CASES, TENTS, BAKERY, ETC., ETC.

TO-DAY MONDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction the abovementioned goods by order of the Controller (Sales) at the Colaba Depot (Barrack Master's Yard)

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the auction sale.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot Officer or the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

To-day under instruction from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs MEHTA & CO., will sell by Punblic Auction on MONDAY, the 26th and TUESDAY, the 27th instant daily at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of Tilet Table, cylinders, Boots and Shoes, C. P. goods, Bales Rubber Tyres solid, Saries, copper scrapes, Stationery, Chairs, Burgs, Anvils, English and Indian Medicines Fancy Brassware, Iron Seales, Baggings, Brass, copper, Aluminium and Enamelled ware, Trunks and boxes, old clothing, bearskin, cots and charpoys and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 5255 HAVERSACKS, 2700 CAPES MACKINTOSH, 485 PAIRS WOOLLEN PUTTIES AND ONE LOT WOOLLEN VESTS.

TO-DAY MONDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Depot of the Surplus Government Property (Barrack Master's Yard) on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers at the auction sale of 30th January, 1923, Messrs Jacob & Co.

Lot No. 29—5255 Haversacks.

Lot No. 31—2700 Capes Mackintosh (balance of 3500)

Also by order of Seth Abdulcader Vally Mahomed and on account and at the risk of A. N. Currimbhoy Esqr. (of Messrs. Jacob & Co.)

485 Pairs woollen Putties.

One lot woollen vests.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed within eight days. from the date of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72. Medows Street. Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUGBHAT LANE OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Jamnadas Chhaganlal, Keshavlal Chhaganlal and Chhotalal Mulchand and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Tricumdas Gopikisson and Kissonlal Gopikisson and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved unto the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of August 1918 and made between Gopikisson Radhakisson (since deceased) and the said Tricumdas Gopikisson and Kisondas Gopikisson of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part and under the Indenture of Second Mortgage bearing date the 16th day of October 1919 and made between the said Gopikisson Radhakisson (since deceased) and Tricumdas Gopikisson and Kisondas Gopikisson of the one part and the said Jamnadas Chhaganlal and Keshvlal Chhaganlal of the other part Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction to-day MONDAY, 26th February, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PRACTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement and range of buildings or chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at Mughbhat Street, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152 New No. 1430 Old Survey No. 430 and New Survey No. 7601, 7602, 7616 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 586 and Street No. 45 containing by admeasurement six hundred and four square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Vidhiaram Mohanji on or towards the West by the private passage and thereafter the property of Toolsidas Laldas Jadia on or towards the North by the private passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dinanath Saccaram and partly by the property of Jetha Narayen.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title-deeds can be had on application to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 79 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Austioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, the following household furniture, iron safes, etc., by order of the concerned.

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, almirahs, cabinets, easy chair, teapoys, benches, show-cases writing table, dressing chest of drawers, meatsafe, phonographs, clock, typewriter, electric lamps, fan, carpet, cash box, bookstand, iron cots, washing table, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, fire proof safes cash boxes, jardineers, etc.

Property on view.

VORA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th February, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED MAJOR T. R. A. G. MONTGOMERY'S EFFECTS:—VARIOUS KINDS OF TOOLS USEFUL TO GOLDSMITHS, BLACKSMITHS, CARPENTERS, AND FOR MILLS ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the deceased's bungalow at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite Adelphi Chambers, the following:—Various different styles and assortments of tools for Engineers, Carpenters, Mills, Machinery Merchants and others.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S EFFECTS ETC.

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 12th March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of the late Mr. William Lythe:—Tin trunk, wearing apparels, boots, shoes, books etc., etc.

(2) Re: Estate of the late Mr. E. P. Payne:—Tools lamps, sewing machine, round marble top table, chairs, chess of drawers, wearing apparels etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th February, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

9, Dean Lane near Hummum Street.
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1923 above General Post Office, near Victoria Terminus Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by public auction very rich furniture comprising of sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, teapoys, silver showcase, cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, tapestry-lined drawing room suite, Indian carved furniture, sweet-toned Collard & Collard Cottage piano, roll top writing table and revolving office chair, low arm chairs and hat-stand, carpets mirror and panelled almirahs, oval shape single mirror door almirah cupboard, clothes and gown presses, dressing tables, revolving gown stands, shaving stands, marble top tables, plated-ware, electric table lamp, crockery, etc. etc.

The property in use of the Post Master Bombay Post Office.

Catalogues are published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th February, 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4981.

AUCTION SALE OF 43 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th Ftbruary 1923 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at O Shed Grain Depot, Sewree, Mazagon Tank Bunder on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton belonging to Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd:—

43 bales cotton (Invoice No. 14 R/R 26420 of 20-12-22 from Burwad to Tank Bunder Grain Depot) slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PRESS FACTORY AT KHAMGAON JILLA, BERAR, C. P.

Under instructions from The New Prince of Wales Press Co., Ld., Messrs. Menesse & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1923, sell by public auction at their rooms at 4 p.m. (S. T.), all buildings including Press Engine and Boiler Houses, Blacksmith's shop, two store rooms, opener engine room, Staff quarters, bungalow with out-houses, tanks, etc. Machinery such as one full press by Hodgarts and Fullerton, Lancashire, boiler by T. Hill and Sons, 24 by 6½ by 110 lbs., 1899, N.H.P. 29, Donkey engine by J. Cameron 5 by 10, Single Cylinder Engine by Fellack Macnab and Hinghate 15 by 30, Tank for Exhaust (W. Tanks joined), Set of 8 horizontal pumps with a W. L. Tank, Opener Engine, double beater opener.

The above property is situated on leasehold land containing by admeasurement acres four or thereabouts, the lease thereof becoming perpetual in 1924.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors at their office at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th February, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

2nd WEEK! 2nd WEEK!

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
THE IMMORTAL STORY BY ALEXANDER DUMAS
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

Note the Change in time:—
Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p. m.
Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.
On other days 4 Shows:— 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12.
1st class As. 9. Second class As. 7 and 3rd class As 4.

N. B.—There is a special morning show neovery Sunday.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——AND——FIRST WEEK
HERE AT LAST
Seligs' Masterpiece Serial
Exclusive by Messrs. M. A. Rahim and Co.,
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
1 to 3 episodes—Seven Reels
THRILL! ROMANCE! ADVENTURE!

PATHE GAZETTE.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(GIRGAUM)
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
THE GREAT DEVOTIONAL PLAY
ADOPTED BY THE STAR FILMS Ltd.
FROM MAHABHARAT.
RAJA MAYURDHWAJA.

A mighty spectacular Production rich in details enacted by able actors and beautiful actresses—which teaches a fine lesson in DEVOTION—TRUTH LOVING—PROMISE KEEPING.

MISS THIS TREAT NOT.

THE ALEXANDRA

Bellasis Road,—Byculla.
The third mighty instalment of
Mysterious Pearl
The Serial superb
featuring
BEN WILSON AND NEVA GERBER.

SOMETHING SENSATIONAL.

TIMES AS USUAL.
RATES AS USUAL.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wed. 28th Feb. 1923 (p. m. 8-30 Night.)
SAVASHAYAKALOL
Saturday 3rd March 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
EKACHPYALA
Sunday 4th March 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
MUKANAYAK
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the curative aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.
kills and cures all
ACHES and PAIN.
GANDHI CALENDAR 4 As.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

To-Night—This Week
THE LAST WEEK BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The stay in Bombay has been extended one week.
THE ARRIVALS OF 1923
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE Co.
will present a complete change of Programme.
THIS IS THE BEST PROGRAMME
HAL. G. MAGOR Singing the Latest Successes.
SEE THE MEXICAN BOOMERANGS.
A Distinct Novelty — LIVING MARIONETTES — A Distinct Novelty
KALE AND COYNE in a New Act.
ERFIDA DE MARSDEN DAINTY SOUBRETTE in New Songs
"THE CANVAS CASE SENSATION"
By Request PERCY ABBOTT in VENTRILOQUISM.
MILDRED SYDNEY, The Girl with A Thousand Eyes in more Mental Surprises
All in conjunction with a BIG COMEDY PICTURE.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
a 2-Reel Comedy Film in the programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd,
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents the New
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"TONS OF MONEY"
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 p. m.
MAY ALLISON
in a Racy Runabout Comedy
"IN FOR 30 DAYS"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Direction Madan Theatres; Ltd.
To-morrow Tues. Thurs. & Fri. at 6-30 p. m.
GRAND SHAKESPEARE
MATINEE WEEK.
Special engagement of the famous Englih Actor
LEO-WALLACE-YOUNG
In Astounding! and Gripping! representation of the following plays:—
Tuesday Feb. 27th at 6-30 p. m.
JULIUS CAESAR and HENRY V.
Wednesday Feb. 28th at 6-30 p. m.
HAMLET and MACBETH
Thursday March 1st at 6-30 p. m.
OTHELLO & "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
Friday March 2nd at 6-30 p. m.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
KING LEAR and RICHARD THE II
Prices:—Rs. 3 to 8 Annas.
CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.
Plans at ROSE & Co. Ld.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY
At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
are proud to present
"HUMORESQUE"
A Paramount Picture in 6 Reels.
A Photoplay that holds the mirror to the soul. The song in a mother's heart made visible, the dream of a mother's life come true. A melody of love and tears and laughter. Played silently on the screen.
"HUMORESQUE"
Featuring
ALMA RUBENS
A beautiful story of a boy's genius and mother's love. Beginning in the Clamor of New York's Ghett's. Rising to the heights. Then ending! Where. A story that cries to hide its laughter and laughs to hide its tears.
Also
THE SECRET LIFE OF THE EXILED KAISER.
(Exclusive to this Theatre.)

EMPRESS THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD."
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL.
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
THIS WEEK
EPISODES, 8, 9, 10 & 11.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
Messrs. K. D. & Bros.
Present
2nd INSTALMENT
FIGHTING FATE
Episodes 4, 5 6.
A Vitagraph serial full of thrills; action, and numerable stunts.
Featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN
AND
EDITH JOHNSON
Also COMIC and
ARRIVAL OF DESHBANDHU DASS IN BOMBAY.
(By Kohinoor Film Co.)
Rates and Times as Usual.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
will be shortly staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Wed. 28th Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
VIDYA HARAN
and
Sunday 4th March 1923 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
TURUNGACHYA DARAT
and at the
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE
on
Sat. the 3rd March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SHARDA.
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York advanced owing to notices promptly tendered.

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet		16.44
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakel		17·60
New York, 11 a.m.	March	29 65
(As known in Liverpool at	May	29 73
closing time.)	July	28 95
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	29.48
	July	28.83

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 24.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
February	15.89+06
March	15.90+08
April	—
May	15.76+08
June	—
July	15.53+08
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.23+07
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Egyptians March	17.00
May	17-20
July	17·50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Feb.	15.92+09
May	15.91+09
April	15.58+11
May	15·80+12
June	15.69+13
July	15.59+14
Aug.	15.2.+16
Sept.	14.83+09
Oct.	14.21+03
Nov.	14.03+05
Dec.	13.86+04
Jan.	13,75+09

Tone :—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 23.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8·75
" "	Fully Good	9.75
" "	Fine	9.55
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	10.80
" "	Fully Good	11.20
" "	Fine	11.60
M. G. Broach	Good	12.80
" "	Fully Good	13.20
" "	Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.65
" "	Fully Good	9.05
" "	Fine	9.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Months	To-day's prices
February	16·94+09
March	17·04+09
April	17·19+09
May	17.29+09
June	17·3 +09
July	17.54+09
August	17.54+09
September	17,69+09
October	17·74+04
November	17·77+02
Dec.	17·77+08
Jan.	17 87+02

Manchester market Quiet and dull Yarn Sluggish.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Futures at New York	Mar.	29.64
	May	29.57
	July	28 82
	Oct.	25.88

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	15.91+09
	May	15 80+12
	July	15.59+14
	Oct.	14.21+06

London, Feb. 23.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 1/4 Steady.
Bar Gold	1/4 3/16 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31	Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		10,000
" Exports to Great Britain		—
" " to Continent		—
Futures at New York	March	29.64
" " "	May	29.57
" " "	July	28.82
" " "	Oct.	25.88
Spot Cotton at New York		29.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		29.75
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	29.33
" " "	May	29.12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		—
Demand Bills		13 1/4
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		64 3/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 24.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	31
" " 2 months hence	30 7/8
Little Indian Forward Buyers,	
Closing tone of silver—Quiet,	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3
3 per cent since 17th July 1922,	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Warsan Exchange	230,00
23rd Belgium 8,515 athens	41,500

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/8
Hongkong	128 1/2
National	46
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 1/2
Eastern Bank	5 1/2

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 3/4+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 5/8+1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 3/4+1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	57 1/2 +1/4
per cent Indian Loan	8 115

London, Feb, 23.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Feb.-Mar. Paid	44 5/8
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Feb-Mar. Buyers	44/3
Australian Feb.-Mar Buyers	48/0
Karachi Barley Feb.-Mar. Sellers	28/9
Finest Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers,	47
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. " Feb.-Mar. Buyers	46/6

Tone :—Dull.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Feb.-Mar, Nominal	£ 16 1/4
LINSEED Argentine Feb-Mar. Value	£ 18 1,8
Do. Jan-Feb. Paid Buyers	18 1/4
Steady	
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Afloat	£ 21 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Buyers	£ 8 7/8
TORIA RAPESEED—Mar.-Api. Rottesdam Paid	£ 17 5/8

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Cabar sugar Feb.Mar.	
Brown Sugar 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June,-July, Sellers	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June,-July. Sellers	26/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June,-July Sellers	26 4 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apl.	16 3/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar.	17 1/2

Tone :—Irregular.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 73 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 71
Copper Braziers	£ 88
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Siam Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 24.

A further rise of 22 points in New York futures and 12 points in Liverpool has been reported to-day. The undertone of the American market continues sound and steady. The advance was due to general buying and good spot demand. We expect higher market ultimately, and would advise buying on all declines. Although the New York market continues its upward movements, prices here do not advance in the same proportion, as plenty of sellers come out in the Bazar at round about Rs. 550/555 for Broach and Rs. 490 for Oomra March, thus preventing the market from going up. We look for distinctly higher prices in the long run but some new factor will have to make itself felt in order to produce the rise in the near future, as operators generally fear reaction in the American market and consequently have no faith in higher prices here.

The Marwari Bazar opened firm to-day for F.G.M.G Broach April May at Rs. 553½ and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 552 on selling by Marwari operators. Buying by an Indore operator and a Japan firm caused the values to improve to Rs. 555. At this rise on profit taking and Marwari jobbers selling the prices gave way to Rs. 550 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 550½. The Bazaar finally closed at Rs. 5,50. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 550 and closed at Rs. 551½

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 492 and after touching Rs. 493 went down to Rs. 490 on Marwari operators selling. A Japan House bought at this price and the market improved to Rs. 491½, and after fluctuating between Rs. 491 and Rs. 488½ the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 489. F.G.M.G. Bengal March was Rs. 402 and May Rs. 410 nominal. Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was moderate. About 8000 bags are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Feb, 24.

F G. M.G. Broach	April-May		Rs. 551 1/2
F G. M.G. Bengal	March		403
F. G. Bengal	May		411
Fine M.G. Oomra	March		490

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Feb. 24.

We have received the following cables dated the 23rd instant from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool.

4-30 p.m.—"Think it unsafe to be short and expect higher market, possibly market may go much higher ultimately."

5-05-p. m.—"Position South increasingly strong, basis advancing, Cotton exports America free. Advance looks like continuing in the meantime, but would advise buying on any break only."

8-45 p.m.—"Tone of market good despite fair long liquidation of near positions and straddle reversing, strong spot advices South. New York general buying, less realizing. Market looks higher."

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS' OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb	1 8 3
Fasalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Bald)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5203-5203	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 9
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fasulbhai per lb.	—
Kohinoor per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 0
Salite—	
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	16 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13 12 6
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 9
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Cheek 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 6
Hindustan per piece	7 1 0
Cheek 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Cheek :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Cheek 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 9 6
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on 23rd Feb. 1923

Cotton	18,718 Bales
Wheat	3,724 Ors
Linseed	6,849 "
Rapeseed	2,257 "
Gingellyseed	5,686 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	5,187 "
Castorseed	2,572 "
Rice	18,298 "
Myraboliams	543 "
Cottonseed	31,534 "
Mowraseed	2,254 "
Gram	531 "
Jawar	8 7 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	5010 "
Coal	770 Tons,

2 Days Total

MONEY AND SHARES MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 24, 1923.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 24-11-6
Bars Gold forward Rs. 24-11-6
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24-12-0
Bars Silver ready 79-3-0
Bars Silver 1st settlement 78-8-0
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 78-11-0

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 3/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 1/8
On London
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 1/8
Bank's selling D.D. 1/4 5/32
Bank's buying 3M/st D.A. 1/4 11/32
Bank's buying T.T. 1/4 7/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 1/4
Tone of Exchange :—Quiet Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D.D. Frcs. 507
Bank's buying 3 M/st D.A. Frcs. 547
Bank's buying D.D. Frcs 537
On Japan Bank's selling T.T. Rs. 152½
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D.P. Rs. 146½
On Hongkong Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 170.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 235.
On Singapore Bank's selling D.D. 175.
On New York Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 316.
London Gold ready sh. 87-6
London Silver ready d. 31-0
London Silver forward d. 30-13.
Tone of silver—Quiet—China selling forward America sold, India bought, Fair amount of business done.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dol. 4.71-5/8
French Exchange Frcs. 77.40
Swiss Exchange Frcs 25.00
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 88.10
Italian Exchange Liras. 97.50
German Exchange Marks. 1,05,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 84
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78/
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/12
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 101/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Loan due 1974 Rs. 68/
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust Loan due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal Loan due 1974 68/
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Loan due1929 to 49 Rs. 95/
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust Loan due 1974 Rs. 68/

The Share Market is closed to-day.

COLOURS.

Feb. 23.

The tone of the market is firm; however the speculators have failed to creat demand. Alizarine 20 per cent which has become an article of speculation changed hands among merchants at Rs. 110/120 per cwt., Congo Red reports some business at Rs. 2/8/0 per lb. Magenta Crystals large was quoted at Rs. 11 per lb. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine remained steady without any business passing.

Quotations :—
Alizarine 20 er cent Rs. 110/120 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 10/11 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 2/80 per lb.
Hometine Crystals Rs. 1/6/0 er lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/6/0 per lb.

MILL STORES.

Feb. 23.

Spot values of several commodities kept unchanged. Both Healds and reeds have had no further fluctuations—only 40 and 44 count" have slightly better demand. Healds are however, on an upward movement. Reeds are booked at 3½d CIF Bombay. Roller cloth and sizing flannels are very dull without having any lively inquiry. Bindings and Fillets are also comparatively quiet. Several retail sales were recorded at Rs. 1/1/0 per lb for Oldham bandings. Lambeth Ropes are steady at Rs. 2 and Indenting value being 24d. per lb. F.O.B.

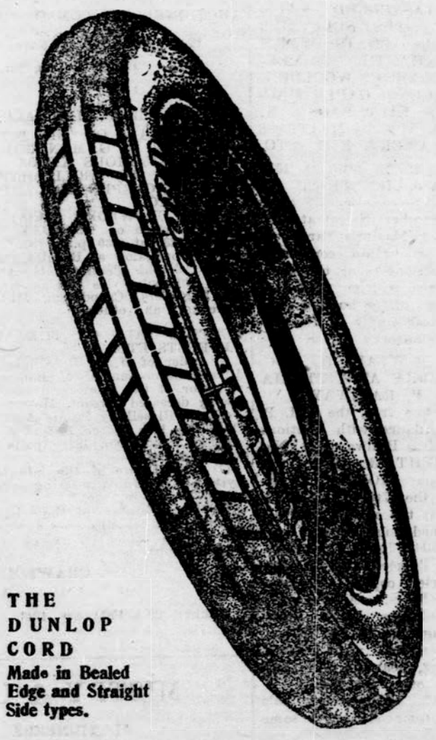
Among Bobbins, Slubbings kept steady at Rs. 28 per gross. whereas, Rovings are almost ruling at the same price. Concial pirns 5" changed hands at Rs. 6. Ring rabbeth bobbins have arrived in the harbour—the prices keeping almost steady. The quotations are as under :—

Healds Rs. 1/14/6.
Roller Cloth Rs. 3/12/0 (16 oz.)
Roller Cloth Rs. 3/12/0 (18 oz)
Sizing flannel Rs. 4/6/0 (62")
Reeds Rs. 0/5/0
Banding rim etc. Rs. 1/1/0
Tubular Banding Rs. 1/14/6 (No. 3.)
Picking bands Rs. 2/2/0 (hairy)
Pickers Rs. 75.
Roller skins Rs. 40 (country)
Slubbing Bobbins Rs. 28
Roving Bobbins Rs. 27
Ring Rabbeth-5" Rs. 11/4/0 (Enam)
Ring Rabbeth-6" Rs. 11/8/0 (Enam)
Ring Rabbeth—5" Rs. 10 (Varnished)
Weft pirn-6" Enam Rs. 10 (tip top)
Weft Pirns-6" Varnished Rs. 7/12/0
Warper Bobbins Rs. 38/

DUNLOP

CORD TYRES

REDUCED IN PRICE



SIZE	DUNLOP CORD Rs. As.
30 x 3½	97-4
760 x 90	87-4
765 x 105	107-0
815 x 105	115-0
33 x 4	155-4

Obtainable from all Dealers.

THE DUNLOP CORD
Made in Bealed Edge and Straight Side types.

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ltd.,
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
DADYSETT ROAD, CHOUPATTY, BOMBAY
also at CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

MOTOR CAR SEAT COVERS

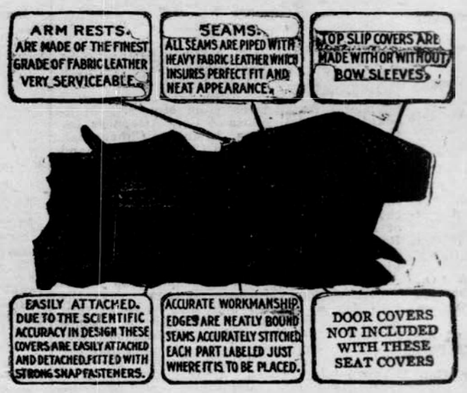
THE FAMOUS "NATHAN" MAKE.

SPECIALLY TAILORED TO FIT MOST POPULAR CARS.

Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Best grade Olive Drab (Khaki) Texture Waterproof cloth (Mackintosh). This quality is highly recommended for all around good service. Finest quality rubber used in bonding.

COVER THE CUSHIONS, ARM RESTS, BACKS, AND DOORS.

FOR	Rs.
BRISCOE (5-seater)	85-0
BUICK (5-seater)	100-0
BUICK (7-seater)	115-0
CHEVROLET (Model 490)	80-0
DODGE BROS. (5-seater)	85-0
FORD (Touring)	70-0
	SET.


ARM RESTS ARE MADE OF THE FINEST GRADE OF FABRIC LEATHER VERY SERVICEABLE.
SEAMS ALL SEAMS ARE PIPED WITH HEAVY FABRIC LEATHER WHICH INSURES PERFECT FIT AND NEAT APPEARANCE.
TOP SLIP COVERS ARE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT BOW SLEEVES.
EASILY ATTACHED. DUE TO THE SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY IN DESIGN THESE COVERS ARE EASILY ATTACHED AND DETACHED. FITTED WITH STRONG SNAP FASTENERS.
ACCURATE WORKMANSHIP EDGES ARE NEATLY BOUND SEAMS ACCURATELY STITCHED EACH PART LABELLED JUST WHERE IT IS TO BE PLACED.
DOOR COVERS NOT INCLUDED WITH THESE SEAT COVERS

FOR	Rs.
HUDSON (Super Six)	115-0
HUPMOBILE(7-seater)	115-0
MAXWELL (5-seater)	85-0
OVERLAND (5-seater)	90-0
SCRIPPS-BOOTH (5-seater)	90-0
STUDEBAKER (5-seater)	95-0
WILLYS—KNIGHT (7-seater)	115-0
	SET.

NATHAN Easy-On Seat Covers hide worn cushions and keep stains and grease from clothing. They are tailored (in America) of durable KHAKI material to fit the individual car they are made for.

IMPORTANT:
ALWAYS GIVE NAME, YEAR, MODEL AND PASSENGER CAPACITY OF CAR IN ORDERING

NATHAN Easy-On Seat Covers are attached to the car with strong glove style snap fasteners. They come ready to put on. All you have to do is to screw in the studs and this is done with a screw driver without injuring or marring the body in any way.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,
"OUR PRICES ADVERTISE US" ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS.
LAMINGTON ROAD.....BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "AUTOMOTIVE."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Mr. R. H. Dastur's lecture on "Carnivorous Plant", Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.
Teachers' Colloquium: meeting to discuss "The Knell of Class Teaching", St. Teresa's School, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 27.

Prize Distribution, Sir J. J. School of Art, H. E. the Governor presiding, 4-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 28.

Bombay Races: Thirteenth Extra Meeting.
The Gokak Mills, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Home Street, Fort, 3 p.m.
Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., and the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mill, Sprott Road, 4 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. respectively.
Bombay Sailors' Home Society annual Genl. Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.
The Western India Tanneries, Ld. Meeting, Krishna Bldg., 3 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PUNEGAR—On Friday 23rd instant early morning at 216, Chira Bazar, Edalji Sorabji Punegar (late Station-Master, Barsi Road, G. I. P. Railway retired 1898), aged 80.
May Heaven's Light guide his soul and may his soul rest in eternal peace!

R6594

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore China, and Japan per s.s. Samla Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Tuesday the 27th instant.

AKHILA KARNATAKA SANGHA.

The first annual general meeting of this Sangha will be held on Saturday, 3rd March at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Saraswat Buildings, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at which the following business will be transacted:—(1) Adoption of the First Annual Report and Audited Statement of Accounts. (2) Election of office-bearers for the new year. All members of the Sangha are requested to attend.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A fresh and large stock of Khaddar of different varieties has just been received at Matunga from the Gujarat Prantic Sammithi and will be sold at cost price at the Sri Nivas Building, Matunga (G. I. P. Railway).

ARYASAMAJ WORK IN BARDOLI TALUKA

For a month past Pandit Satyavrat Siddhantalankar of the Gurukula Kangri and Pandit Mathur Sharma, together with some of the local Aryasamajists, have been touring in this Taluka delivering lectures and performing Brihat Yagnas which are attended in large numbers by crowds from distant places.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The following telegram has been sent by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Commerce Department, re: Indian Mercantile Marine Committee:—

"Regarding terms of reference of Indian Mercantile Marine Committee the Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber suggest adding thereto following:—(1) Advisability or otherwise of declaring the rebate system illegal. (2) Prevention of rate-wars. (3) Reservation of coasting trade to Indian shipping. Regarding Clause 4 of terms of reference they further suggest substitution of words "in other civilised countries" instead of "in Japan". They further strongly urge expediting the work of Shipping Committee."

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

The following is the Programme for the 13th week, i.e., Monday 26th February to Saturday 3rd March. Time 5 to 6 p.m.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M.R.C.S., D.T.M., D. P. H. (Cantab.)—Monday on "Pathology Immunity."
Dr. R. P. Ratnakar, D. O. (Oxon.) D. Ch. O., D. O., M. S. (Eng.)—Tuesday on "Ophthalmology."
Dr. S. A. Erulkar, M. D. (Lond.)—Wednesday on "Medicine."
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. D. (Lond.) F. R. C. S.—Thursday on "Surgery."
Dr. A. K. Contractor, M. D. (London).—Friday on "Medicine". Time 6-15.
Dr. M. V. Mehta, F. R. C. P. L. M. (Ir.)—Saturday on "Midwifery."

"A DISGRACE TO URBS PRIMA IN INDIA.

Mr. A. H. Patel writes:—

"I wonder whether the Sanitary Inspectors ever care to inspect the urinals, of Bombay and if they have ever done so I belive that they have never cared to remedy the defect. The chief cause of this terrible nuisance is the want of sufficient number of public latrines and if the Municipality provides a proportionate number of Latrines the nuisance will be removed. Another defect which I would point out, is the interrupted water supply of the urinals. If the tanks above the urinals were sufficiently large to keep up the flow of water for the whole day the nuisance will be at least partially removed. I believe that the "City Fathers" have never visited these Sanitary arrangements and I request them to do this only once, and I am confidoent that they will revolt against the Health Department of the Corporation."

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST. CONFERENCE.

The Conference will begin its sessions at 6 p.m. on Saturday the 3rd March and Sunday the 4th March at 12 noon, under the Presidentship of Shriyut Gangadhar Rao Deshpande. Many leaders from Gujarat, Maharashtra and other provinces have been invited and are expected to attend the Conference. Arrangements are progressing in full swing.

Lady visitors will be allowed free.

At the time of the Conference, a sale of pure Khaddar of various sorts has been arranged.

Those who intend to engage stall at this sale should apply to: The Secretaries, Reception Committee, Ghatkopar.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM FALL?

On Friday Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded the inquest regarding the death of Sarubai who died as a result of a fall from the second floor of a chawl at Dongri and whose body was stopped by the police from being taken to the burning ground. The facts of this case have already been reported in these columns.

Bhambia Genu, Ramosi No. 18 Registration Department, Bombay Municipality, said, on the 20th instant, he gave the death memo. produced to one Balaji, who was accompanied by one Gaikwad. Balaji told witness that the deceased had fever for seven days and died of plague. Witness gave the memo without going to the house. It was his duty to see the body but in this case he accepted the statement of the informant.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to a fall on the ground from the second storey of a house, but whether that was accidental or suicidal there was not sufficient evidence to show.

FATAL FALL FROM CART.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Friday touching the death of Dattoo Martunda (10) who was found lying dead on the road at Carnac Bunder at 4 p.m. on the 20th instant.

Rao Abba, a cart driver, deposed that the boy lived near his house and had travelled on his cart on the day in question. The cart started at 3-30 p.m. from Victoria Docks with bags of wheat. The deceased sat on the top of the bags. On the way to Carnac Bunder he found wheat going out of a bag. He therefore alighted and plugged the hole and drove further. A little after the cart went into a rut and the jerk caused the deceased to fall.

He could not say whether the wheel passed over the deceased. The deceased was crying and did ont speak. Witness went and informed deceased's brother and proceeded to unload his cart. He did not find the deceased on his return.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by rupture of the liver due to his having fallen on the road whilst seated on bags in a moving cart.

TREASURY BILLS.

The following Press Communique on the sale of Government of India Treasury Bills by Tenders is issued to the Press:—

"Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency at Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay and the Accountant General, Madras on Friday the 2nd March 1923 upto 1 p.m. for three and six months' Treasury Bills together to the amount of 50 lakhs and for 9 months' Treasury Bills to the amount of 25 lakhs. 2. The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000 Rs. 1 lakh Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs. They will be dated at the option of the tenderer on any date, not being a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act from Monday the 5th to Saturday the 10th March 1923 inclusive.

3. The Bills will be issued and paid at the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

4. Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000, the lowest tender admissible being for Rs. 10,000. Each tender must specify the date on which the Bills required are to be dated and the net amount per cent. (in rupees and annas) which will be given for the amount applied for. Tenders at rates containing a fraction of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single Bill (of any of the values mentioned in para 2 above) or in any number of Bills of smaller aggregating the total tender.

5. The persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Saturday, the 3rd March, and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Imperial Bank of India not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day on which the relative Bills are dated. If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered a proportional allotment will be made.

6. The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

7. The Controller of the Currency will announce on Saturday, the 3rd March, the rate at which further three and six months' Bills, if any, will be offered for sale during the ensuing week. The rate for such intermediate Bills will ordinarily be higher than the average rate accepted for tenders. These intermediate Bills will be available for sale at the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and at the branches of the Bank at Karachi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi and Lahore.

WEST END CINEMA.

MORE SUCCESSFUL VARIETIES.

Owing to the insistent demands of their many delighted patrons, the management of the West-End Cinema have been compelled to postpone the picture programme, which was arranged for this week, in order to continue the visit of the American Vaudeville Co. which proved such a great success last week. This enterprise has been rewarded with packed houses during the week-end and Mr. Percy Abbott and his merry band are certainly having a very strenuous time as they go through their entire programme at each performance. It is remarkable how enthusiastically the company is received by the members of the various Indian communities. Once again Mr. Abbott mistifies the audience with his magic and wizardry, especially the canvas box trick, which is performed with lightning rapidity. Mr. Abbott gave further exhibitions of ventriloquism with his almost human "Joe" whose droll antics sent everybody into roars of laughter.

Miss Mildred Sydney, too, performed more mental wonders, describing articles and answering questions with amazing accuracy. Despite the great strain on her nervous system, Miss Sydney seldom makes a mistake, her telepathic powers being marvellous.

Kale and Coyne have several new items, juggling with hats, balls, cigar-boxes and boomerangs which have a rather uncanny habit of always returning to their manipulators.

Mr. H. G. Magor's Living Marionettes are a distinct success and Miss Freida de Marsden, the attractive soubrette, sings her catchy songs in quite a taking style.

There will be a complete change of programme to-morrow, two of the features being "The Human Doll" introduced by Mr. Percy Abbott and some clever juggling, with heavy cannon balls, by Mr. H. G. Magor.

MR, NOYES' IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA,

(Associated Press.)

Mr. Frank Noyes, the President of the Associated Press of America who has been on a short visit to India, left Bombay on Saturday on the s.s "Sondai" for Colombo *en route* to Paris London and New York. Interviewed, he said he had studied as far as possible the conditions of the Indian people and he was struck with the excellent turnout of the newspapers and the growth of the Press generally throughout the country. He alluded to the large number of American tourists now in India as an indication of the growing interest of the United States in the Indian Empire. In this connection he remarked that he had been immensely interested in visiting one or two of the old historic cities of India and was specially glad to see the manners in which Lord Curzon's policy of protecting ancient monuments was being supported in the present day.

At a meeting of the professors and the students of the Gujerat Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad, a resolution was passed manifesting their deep respect for Prof. D. B. Kalelkar, for, love shown by him towards the Country, and especially towards Gujerat and for his sympathy towards the student world, at the time of his going to jail, wishing him perfect health and praying to Almighty for an equal consciousness of their sense of duty and the strength to execute it.

ALL-INDIA T. U. CONGRESS.

SJT. C. R. DAS TO PRESIDE.

The Secretary All India Trade Union Congress, Lahore, wires under date February 24th from Lahore:—

The All India Trade Union Congress meets at Lahore on 2nd March, Mr. C. R. Das presiding. The General Secretary requests all Labour Associations to send their delegates to the Congress as the session will be a most momentous one. Every class of workers—Railwaymen, Transport workers, millhands, miners, clerks etc., will be represented at the Congress. Complete arrangements for delegates have been made. Unions and Labour Associations are requested to communicate with Mr. Chamanlal 16, Mozang Road, Lahore, immediately. Sympathisers of the Labour movement are also welcome as fratenal delegates. Delegates are requested to bring warm clothing. Leaders from all parts of India have signified their desire to attend the session. The Central Kilafat Committee and the National Congress are requested to send delegates. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will also grace the occasion.

KENYA AND INDIA GOVERNMENT,

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 22.

In their reply to the Deccan Sabhas' resolution on the Indian situation in Kenya the Government of India assure the Sabha that they are closely following the progress of events in the Colony and have no doubt of the determination of the Colonial Government to repress violence by whatever section of the community it may be offered.

POSTAL CASH CERTIFICATES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

A communique states:—With effect from the 2nd April 1923 there will be new issue of the Post Office 5 year Cash Certificates which will earn at maturity a bonus of six per cent compound interest on the amoun invested in the place of the existing rate of about 5½ per cent. The new certificates will be issued in the same denominations as at present and the conditions of repayment will be the same as before. These certificates lik the former issues will be free of income tax

The issue-prices for certificates of Rs. 20 Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 (payable 5 years after the issue) will similarly be Rs. 15 Rs. 77/8 Rs. 75 and Rs. 375 respectively instead of the present rates of Rs. 15/8 Rs. 38/1 Rs. 77/8 and Rs. 387/8. It has also been decided from the same date to permit the encashment of these certificates at the Post Office other than those from which they were issued subject to certain safeguards. It is hoped that the new rates of repayment as well as the extended facilities for encashment will give a fresh stimulus to this form of investment and the notable results achieved by similar certificates in the united kingdom will be attained in India also when thei advantages are more generally realised. Th Post Office section of all the recent Govt of India loans has provided a convenien form of investment for small subscribers bu the system of Post Office cash certificates has the special advantage of being open at all times of the year. It provides an absolute guarantee against the capital depreciation and with the introduction of the new rates offers an equal retur on the investors money to that obtainable from the recent Govt. loans (six per cent. free of Income tax) with the additiona attraction that the money earns the compound interest and that the payment of the amount invested with interest is obtainable at any time by those who may wish obtain repayment before the full period maturity. The holders of existing certificat will be able, if they so desire, to realis thrir holdings at their surrender value an invest in certificates of the new series.

ANGLO-INDIAN CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Feb. 24.

The Anglo Indian Conference concluded today. The financial statement and auditors report was considered very satisfactory. The subject of higher education was exhaustively discussed and the Agra branch reported that the "Parochial Scheme" for education had achieved a complete success owing to a very generous donation from the Reverend Canon A W. Davies and Mrs. Davies. The Conference fully endorsed the opinion of the speakers who pointed out the necessity of higher education While upholding the vocational training a scheme for higher education framed by the Executive Committee was mentioned and it was decided to address the Government expressing apprehension at the reduction of grants. The question of an army career for Anglo Indians was discussed and Col Gidney in reviewing the position read his correspondence with the Government upon which there was a lively discussion. Col Gidney has been re-elected President-in-Chief of the All India Anglo Indian and Domiciled European Association.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Inchcape Committee have now fully dealt with the statements of the Railway Board and their report is practically complete and available for consideration of the Government of India.

Writing about the Commander-in-Chief's recent announcement about the complete Indianisation of eight Units mainly of Infantry the "Servant of India" says that we confess we are not quite happy. We recognise that it is a genuine move and we also recognise that it is a considerable move but we cannot make up our minds that it is the better of the two moves which the authorities were believed to be considering as alternatives. The rejected alternative would have given us a liberal recruitment every year of Indian Commissioned Officers and put them into various regiments in all armies including the Artillery and Air Force along with the British Officers

DRASTIC RETRENCHMENTS IN G. I. P. RY.

EMPLOYEES ALARMED: EMERGENCY CONFERENCE SUGGESTED,

The following wire has been received in this office from Nagpur, dated the 24th instant:—

"Editor, 'Bombay Chronicle'—This Branch representing all classes of empoyees unanimous emergent staff Conference be called, Bombay or any centre to protest against drastic retrenchments and to communicate Railway Board, Viceroy. Very imperative, effective measures be taken immediately."

KHAN SAHEB SHER MOHAMMED M, L, C,

SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS' R. I.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 23.

Sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment has been passed by the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind on Khan Saheb Sher Mahommed, member, Bombay Lepislative Council, Frontier regulations. The accused is a rich zamindar of the district and is head of the Bijarani Mahomedans.

THEFT OF RS 12 LAKHS AT GAYA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The "New Empire" reports the theft at Gaya of cash and jewellery valued at about 12 lakhs of rupees, the property of Rai Bahadur Kashinath Singh M.L.C. The jewellery stolen was worth 6 lakhs of rupees. Old gold coins represented 2 lakhs of the total and the remainder was in currency notes and cash. The theft occurred at night on the 18th instant, when the Rai Bahadur and his son were absent from his house in which the property was kept.

INDIAN MEMBERS OF BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

At a recent meeting of the Council of State the Hon. Mr. Crerar replying to Mr. Sethna (Bombay) said that replies had been received from the Provincial Governments in regard to the reduction in the number of Executive Councillors and Ministers, but as further enquiries were being made the Government were not prepared to publish the correspondence. The Government of India were aware that one of the Indian Members of the Bombay Executive Council would vacate his seat on 15th March.

Regarding Mr. Sethna's querry whether if the Government of India would request the Governor of Bombay not to appoint a successor Mr. Crerar stated that the appointment of Indian Members in permanent vacancies was not made by the Governor of Bombay, but by His Majesty the King. Government do not intend to advise the Secretary of State that any change should be effected on the occurrence of the vacancy mentioned by Mr. Sethna.

SANTAL RISINGS IN MIDNAPUR DISTRICT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

A Santal rising against a mining syndicate is reported from Garbeta in Midnapore district boardering Singbhum. Some time ago the Midnapore Mining Syndicate purchased a Sal jungle from the Midnapore Zamindary Company. Recently they began to clear the jungle but the Santals objected to cutting the trees. On the 6th instant some 500 Santals armed with "Tangis" and bows and arrows attacked a temporary shed erected by the Mining Syndicate. The Santals seriously assaulted the Syndicate's Durwan at which another Durwan in self-defence fired a gun. This infuriated the Santals who made a general attack killing one man and wounding the remaining men of the Mining Syndicate. Special Police are patrolling the locality. No arrest has yet been made.

WADHWAN RIOTING CASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, Feb. 23.

The Wadhwan Rioting Case was heard by the First Class Magistrate to-day. Mr. Hormasji Chaliewala with Messrs. Merchant and Ghori appered for the defence. Mr. Chaliewala moved the Hazur Court for transfer of the case and the appointment of a special Magistrate. The Diwan ordered the appointment of a special Judge but directed that the evidence of the witnesses present should be immediately recorded by the Magistrate as the Bawas were itinerants and had no fixed abode. Five Bawa witnesses were examined. Mr. Chaliewala then prosecuted a complaint from the Kazi of Wadhwan mosque against the Bawas and 17 others under sections 147, 295, 436 and 114. Information was received in the Court that the whole company of Bawas had suddenly left Wadhwan. The other Bawa witnesses did not attend the Court in the morning. There was a big encampment of the Bawas but in the afternoon they hurriedly left. The Magistrate has send a complaint for investigation to the police. In the trial to-day about thirty Mahomedans and Bohras were prosecuted. Hundreds of spectators crowded the Court. The mosque gates are burnt and the building lescrated, but Wadhwan police has taken no steps against the Bawas as yet.

Official and Personal.

Sir Shadi Lal Chief Justice of Lahore High Court who was here on a short visit to Delhi was entertained yesterday at a Garden Party by the Delhi Bar Association in the grounds of St. Stephens College, on February 23rd.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

FINAL OF GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

OKAMOTO BEATS RANGA RAO.

On Saturday the final match in Gentlemen's Singles was played on the Queen's Road Courts. Long before the hour of commencement a very large crowd of spectators had assembled to witness the match. The extra gallery which was thoughtfully provided by the Committee was also taxed to its utmost capacity.

The finalists were U. D. Ranga Rao last year's champion and Okamoto the winner in Gentlemen's Singles in the Bengal Tennis Tournaments. Okamoto besides being the champion in Singles had greatly distinguished himself in the Bengal Championships by winning and the Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles as well. The clash between two such stars in the Tennis firmament, it was expected, would produce tennis of the highest order and the spectators were looking forward keenly to a well-fought out match. Opinion was equally divided before the commencement as to the chances of the contestants. Ranga Rao had acquitted himself well during the course of this year's tournament and in his progress towards the final stage he had beaten many redoubtable players. Besides, on the occasion when Ranga Rao and Wagle met Okamoto and Fakuda in Gentlemen's Doubles, the last year's champion had given a superb exhibition of brilliant tennis tactics and had succeeded in completely outclassing the Japanese pair by his resourcefulness, steadiness and good judgment. In isolated rallies between Okamoto and Ranga Rao also the latter had invariably the better of the exchanges. Relying on this form many had pinned their faith to Ranga Rao.

On the other hand Okamoto, who has his Calcutta record to fall back upon had an equally large following who argued that it was mainly due to the deficiencies of his partner Fakuda that Okamoto had lost in the Doubles.

Play began punctually at 4-45 p.m. Captain Mathews umpiring. The actual play of the day was a great disappointment as Ranga Rao inexplicably crumbled up and was not able to put up a decent fight against Okamoto. In two straight sets of 6—1 and 6—1 the Japanese player disposed of his opponent. There was hardly anything to describe in the match as the play was singularly devoid of incidents. Okamoto took a flying start and before Ranga Rao could attune himself to a sufficiently serious playing mood, the scoring board indicated 3 games to nil in favour of Okamoto. Ranga Rao was hardly in a mood to put up an up-hill fight and the first set was captured by Okamoto with the concession of but one single game at 6—1.

The second set opened more promisingly. The initial stages witnessed Ranga Rao putting up a better fight than at any other stage of the game. But all hopes built on this promise proved illusory as Okamoto steadily forged ahead and captured game after game, till the second the set also fell to him at 6—1.

It must be said in extenuation of Ranga Rao's failure that he was exceptionally unlucky throughout the match. Several of his placings just went an inch or so beyond the line and many of his formidable volleys from the net missed their mark. Okamoto played a steady and consistent game and thoroughly deserved the victory which he won.

Only one other match was played on Saturday—the semi-final in Gentlemen's Doubles. In this match England and Hosie beat Pitt and Parton comfortably in two sets of 6—3 and 7—5. The play hardly merits detailed description. The display was very much below tournament standard. Pitt was unpardonably careless relieved by occasional interludes of brilliance which showed that there is a future for him in Tennis, if he imparts more steadiness to his game.

WALES BEAT FRANCE.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the Rugby Football international at Swansea Wales beat France by 16 points to eight and at Dublin Scotland beat Ireland by 13 points to 3.—Reuter.

WALES VERSUS FRANCE.

At Swansea the weather was fine and thirty thousand people gathered to see the match. The Frenchmen were soon dangerous but after two Welsh attempts at drop goals had failed Albert Jenkins gained possession from the scrum and passed to Harding, who slipped past the French full back and scored a lovely try. Albert Jenkins converted. Beautiful passing by French backs resulted in Lalande scoring a try far out which was not converted and at interval the score was Wales five points to France three. Wales resumed strongly but Jaurreguy kicked up high and transferred ball to Lasserre who ran nearly the whole length of the field to get a brilliant try. Beguet converted it. The Welshmen then retaliated and first Thomas scored a try which was not converted. Then Rees kicked a penalty goal and finally Baker got over and Michael converted.—Reuter.

IRELAND VERSUS SCOTLAND.

The spectators numbered twenty thousand at Dublin the Scottish forwards got the ball more often in scrums and as a result their backs were frequently on the move. Irish tackling, however was good and their marking even better. Although Scotland had the better of matters territorially there was considerable danger in Irish forward rushes, while occasionally Irish backs ran strongly. Half way through the first half some quick handling by Irish backs enabled Cussen to score a beautiful try for Ireland. Afterwards the ball came out of the loose to Liddell who completely beat the Irish defence and scored between the posts. Browning converted. Scotland were now continually attacking and Browning got a try. The interval score was 8 points to 3 in favour of Scotland. Afterwards despite the rushes of the Irishmen, Scotland continued to have the better of the play and near the end Macqueen went over for Browning to convert.—Reuter.

M. C. C vs. ORANGE FREE STATE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Bloemflontein.—The sky was cloudy whe three thousand people saw the M. C. C. versus the Orange Free State match continued to-day. Visitors scored 265, of which Sandham made a splendid 122, including 16 fours, in 185 minutes. Jupp made 65 by aggressive batting in 75 minutes.

The Orange Free State made 46 for 4 wickets.—Reuter.

SUSPENSIONS OF QUEENSLAND PLAYERS RESCINDED.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Following the recommendation of the Sub-Committee of Inquiry, the Rugby Union Committee has removed the suspension of the Queensland Rhodes Scholars-Lawton, Burton and Grenning The Sub-Committee find that although they have contravened Rule 2 their position is quite different from players in other Australian states as they had no choice but to play League rugger or nothing. They find that they did not receive money and have not broken any rules against professionalism except the one mentioned and therefore they consider their suspension has been sufficient punishment.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Association football (friendly match) Notts Forest one, Corinthians two.—Reuter.

"SATWA SAPHALYA."

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE

BY ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI.

The Arya Subhodha Natak Mandali staged their well-known play, "Satva Saphalya", at the Bombay Theatre on Saturday last with a view to helping the "Bombay Chronicle". The audience was large and distinguished. Satva Saphalya is an adaptation from the well-known English play "Silver King" and in its Marathi rendering loses none of its original vigour. The play as staged was full of fun and the audience enjoyed the subtle humour. Along with its rollicking humour the play depicts some of the higher virtues of mankind and justifies the title of the "Triumph of Chastity." It is unnecessary to go into the whole plot of the play, but viewed from every point the play was a great success. Miss Mary, the Egyptian dancer, gave some of her choice Indian dances and the audience appreciated them very much and encored her three or four times.

During the interval some of the leaders took their seats on the platform, among whom were Mr. Pickthall, Mr. Usman Subhani Mr. Balubhai Desai, Mr. Kampani, Mr. Patel and others.

Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram requested Mr. Balubhai Desai to explain the objects of the performance.

Mr. Desai said the performance was given to help their "Chronicle" paper. What was the state of affairs in Bombay before "The Chronicle" was started? Indians had no paper to advocate their policy to ventilate their grievances, or their points of view. Feeling the difficulty their leaders then started the "Chronicle" with Mr. B G. Horniman as Editor who did yeoman service to the people by his propaganda and by his patriotism. He educated the masses in the proper way and ventilated their grievances, and they know with what result! They knew what happened at the time of giving an address to Lord Willingdon. He and his friends locked themselves up in the Town Hall, and the address could not be given. That was the achievement of "The Chronicle" and a new era had opened in the history of India. The same "Chronicle" was conducted now in the absence of Mr. Horniman by Mr. Pickthall, and it was again ventilating their grievances, bringing to light things which were not known to them, giving them information which was purposely withheld from them. It was also upholding their cause and educating the masses in a way which had made N. C. O. possible. The Bombay Presidency should help such a paper and he hoped "The Chronicle" would reach a still higher stage and do greater service to the people.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty said "The Bombay Chronicle" had done great service not only in the sphere of politics, but also in other spheres. During the influenza epidemics it had done great service to the citizens of Bombay, and in times of trouble "The Chronicle" always backed them up. He also assured "The Chronicle" that the people of Bombay would always be at its back whenever it needed their help.

A voice from the audience: We are willing to die for "The Chronicle".

Mr. Nanavaty said he agreed with him. He requested Mr. Pickthall to present the gold medal to the Managing Director of the Company, Mr. Benjamin, and Mr. Pandit his manager.

Mr. Pickthall then presented the medal to Mr. Benjamin and garlanded him and thanked him for giving his services to "The Chronicle". He also thanked Mr. Mody the proprietor of the Theatre, and Mr. Pandit for organising the whole thing. The public spirit of all these gentlemen was beyond all praise, he said, from his own point of view. Many people seemed to think that all the money they were giving was going into his pocket. He assured them that he did not want to improve his pocket, and that none of the money went into his pocket. It was not Mr. Pickthall that they were helping, but "The Bombay Chronicle" of Mr. Horniman whom they all loved. He loved "The Bombay Chronicle" just as they did. But did they realise the position of "The Bombay Chronicle"? Did they realise that the fine of Rs. 5 000 which he was condemned to pay was nothing, compared to what was coming on. There was a suit for damages for two lakhs of rupees and he did not know how much the costs would be and all the money that "The Chronicle" could get was needed to preserve it. He was only there for a little while and his whole life was nothing compared to the life of India and "The Bombay Chronicle" which those gentlemen were helping to preserve. He again thanked them for coming to the help of the "Chronicle" at this critical juncture.

Mr. Pandit, the Manager of the Company, then thanked the audience and garlanded Mr. Pickthall.

Three cheers were then given for "The Chronicle", Mr. Horniman, and Mr. Pickthall

MR. D. G. UPSON

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE Feb. 23.

Mr. D. G. Upson has resigned the Editorship of the "Nation."

Dr Hormasji, Assistant Medical Officer of the Rangoon Municipality has been appointed Officiating Health Officer in the place of Dr Stephens who has gone on leave. (A. P.).

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NOTICE.

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THE CLIENTS of our Mandvi Branch, who had paid in cheques drawn on other Banks on Thursday, the 22nd instant, for credit of their accounts, are hereby informed that someone has stolen in transit the bag carried by our peon from the Mandvi Branch to our Head Office, containing a few cheques on other Banks and Dividend Warrants. The contents are of no use to the thief, they being cheques crossed with the Bank's stamp, and so presumably will be thrown away somewhere. In case such cheques are found anywhere, their return to the Bank's Head Office in the Fort, will be greatly appreciated.

Those of our constituents having accounts at the Head Office and the Mandvi Branch, who had lodged on Thursday, the 22nd instant, at our Mandvi Branch, cheques on other Banks for the credit of their account are also requested to communicate with our Mandvi Branch.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1923.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, February 26, 1923.

AGREE TO DIFFER.

It is a little difficult to understand exactly what is happening at Allahabad. We had heard of one compromise, but apparently this is another; and we have already said that we do not believe in compromise in cases where essential principles or true convictions are concerned. Indeed we cannot think that thoroughly sincere political opinion is susceptible of any compromise. The majority in the Congress has already shown that it considers the boycott of Councils an essential part of Non Cooperation, and the new party, since its claim to separate existence is based exclusively on the demand for Council-entry, must equally consider Council-entry an essential part of its programme. Where is the possibility of compromise? Where views are thus diametrically opposed, attempts at compromise, it seems to us, can only lead to a sense of grievance on both sides, if the compromise is genuine and not merely the sacrifice of one side or the other; for both will say, if we had not given way to you on such and such points, we could have done much better work upon our own account than it is possible to do with you impeding us. An agreement might be possible, but not a compromise; and the best arrangement we can think of in this case is that the parties should agree to differ. Never we suppose in all political history has a declared minority been honoured with so much attention as the pro-Council party are receiving at the hands of Non-Cooperators. Let us admit that they are all great men, brilliant men, intrepid leaders; but the fact remains that they have decided to go into the Councils, and the majority of the country refuses to follow them in that direction. To go on arguing the matter with a view to compromise, to call a Special Session of the Congress to discuss it all over again, will only make things worse instead of better. The new party has been formed, and we have not yet heard in any rumours of a compromise that it was going to cease to be a separate party. We have even heard of their collecting party funds quite separately from the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Surely the only way is to agree to differ—an arrangement which would leave both parties free to do their best. Remembering the oft-repeated statements by leaders of the pro-Council party prior to the last session of the Congress that they were prepared to abide by the decision reached at Gaya, we cannot say that the Minority has shown much public spirit in the circumstances of defeat. They have taken their defeat so badly that the country has been allowed to hear of nothing else since Gaya. Surely enough valuable time has been wasted in complaints upon the one hand and in coaxing on the other. If they can do anything for India in the way which they think right and feasible, let them do it, and let the majority on their side get to work. There are still plenty of points on which both parties are agreed. In order to preserve agreement where it still exists we urge both parties not to try to force agreement where it never can exist, for that way lies more serious division; and we urge both parties to think less of their differences from each other and more of India at this crucial juncture of affairs.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Government of Bombay published the other day the new rules for the treatment of special class prisoners, in which, it is expected, many of the political prisoners will be included. A noteworthy feature of these rules is that they are applicable only to prisoners sentenced to or undergoing simple imprisonment. As most of the political prisoners, including the Ali brothers, are sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment, they are thus excluded from the operation of these rules. Persons sentenced for purely political offences should be treated, as was provided in Ireland in regard to Sinn Fein prisoners, differently from ordinary prisoners, or as first-class misdemeanants as in England, that is, they should be merely detained but should not be subject to any punishment. It is true, of course, that the law provides rigorous imprisonment in the case of political offences, but the existence of this provision cannot prevent the Government from exercising their discretionary powers so as to secure a uniform treatment for all political prisoners, as was done in other provinces.

Apart from this main defect, these rules differ from those adopted by other provincial Governments, in that it has pleased the local Government to make the phraseology of their rules harsher than that of the rules of other Governments. Their well-known attitude towards political prisoners is doubtless responsible for this difference. Where, for example, the rules of the United Provinces Government provide that "every special class prisoner shall be permitted to provide his own clothing", the rules of the Bombay Government provide that special class prisoners "should, if they so require, be provided with ordinary jail clothing without the regulation stripes, but they should be permitted, if they prefer it, to wear their own clothing subject to the approval of the medical authorities of the jail and to the general control of the Superintendent of the Prison." Similar proof of the reluctance to concede the demands made in favour of political prisoners is to be seen in the other rules as well. But the complaint of the public is not so much against the strange attitude of the Government of Bombay, as against the extremely unsatisfactory character of the rules as a whole, whether of the local Government or any other provincial Government. The concessions made fall far short of the treatment which special division prisoners are entitled to receive in a country like England. Interviews are to be allowed only once a month in India, whereas in England these prisoners are allowed, if we are not mistaken, interviews once a week or at more frequent intervals at the discretion of the jail authorities. They are also allowed to write letters once a week, whereas in India they may write and receive only one letter a month.

Again, in India newspapers are banned to political prisoners, save when special orders of Government are issued for the supply of such newspapers to particular individuals. There can be no warrant for withholding newspapers from special class prisoners, since no imaginable harm can come from these prisoners, so long as they are in custody, if they are permitted to know what is going on in this world. The prisoners cannot make any use of the information contained in these newspapers for activity of any kind outside the jails. On what grounds, then, can the ban on newspapers alone be justified by Government? The authorities must get over their dread of the newspapers and see things in their proper light. Then, again, the rules do not absolutely abolish whipping as a punishment for political prisoners. The safeguard provided, namely, that such whipping shall be permitted only with the sanction of Government, is of little value, as may be seen from the case of Mulshi prisoners They were flogged not for refusing to grind corn, but for failing to grind a sufficient measure of corn. Humanity as well public decency requires that a barbarous method of correction like whipping should cease to be used in the case of all prisoners except the most depraved. In the case of political prisoners such a punishment must appear to be abhorrent in the eyes of every sensible person.

THREATENED VIOLENCE IN KENYA.

If the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma is not living exactly in a fool's paradise, his capacity to see things in their true perspective appears to have been considerably blunted by the prolonged stay on the Olympian heights of Simla. With reference to the threats of violence used against Indians by the Whites of Kenya, Mr. Sarma told the Legislative Assembly on Thursday that "no responsible Britisher or no responsible association of Britishers would have contemplated any act of violence against the Indian community." Mr. Sarma added that "it might be that a few individuals might have here and there expressed themselves in a language calculated to convey the impression that they would not stand by the position that might have been reached by His Majesty's Government." Mr. Sarma, evidently, has not come across of late any East African journals conducted by the Whites. For the benefit of Mr. Sarma we reproduce here a resolution adopted at a public meeting of White settlers held at Rumuruti on 20th January:—

"In view of the fact that information has been received that a complete surrender has been made to the Indian claims and aspirations in this Colony, a public meeting at Rumuruti to-day has unanimously passed the following resolution which reads:—"Any deviation from the irreducible minimum passed by the Convention in June, 1921, will be resisted by this community be every means, armed force being employed if necessary."

Similar resolutions have been adopted at other centres and duly comunicated to the Kenya Government. And yet Mr. Sarma says that "no responsible Britisher or no responsible association of Britishers" is contemplating any act of violence against Indians! Who are "responsible Britishers", pray? Instead of condemning such talk of violence on the part of the Whites, Mr. Sarma seeks to minimise the significance of the threats, as if he were an apologist of the Kenya Government. Though we do not believe that all the threats are genuine, it would be foolish to ignore the fact that there are violent elements among Kenya Whites who can be easily exploited in the interests of the anti-Indian agitation The brutal assault on Mr. Andrews may be recalled in this connection. Apologetic remarks like those of Mr. Sarma are not calculated to assure the Indian community in Kenya that the Government of India are adequately alive to the gravity of the situation in the Colony. It is to hoped, however, that the unanimous motion adopted in the Assembly will more than compensate for the inane observations of the official spokesman.

Notes of the Day

Then and Now.

When in the last great war Germany invaded Belgium and captured her cities and imprisoned her leading citizens and imposed heavy fines on them for not being too subservient to the will of the conqueror, the world stood aghast in horror and the English Press particularly denounced Germany in righteous anger. But strange to say when France is repeating the same thing in Germany and even little Belgium is following her bad example, the English Press is full of sympathy for the French and the Belgians and we constantly hear about the recalcitrancy of the Germans. France in her ruthlessness hopes to cow the Germans by deportations and imprisonments and heavy fines, but we doubt whether she will succeed in the attempt. The great war has altogether changed humanity, but not for the better. Human values have disappeared and in their place we have a war mind hardened by the carnage of millions. Yet the world is told that all these things are necessary for the sake of humanity and liberty!

Central Asian Society.

The contributors to the latest issue of the journal of Central Asian Society seem all to have conspired by a coincidence vigorously to assail the British attitude towards Asiatic neighbours. The very trenchant and now well-known views of Major Moore were expressed at the meeting of the Society and Sir Hamilton Grant echoed them: "It is very seldom that one can listen to any person speaking for over an hour, and at the end of it be able to say that one has agreed with practically every word that has been said. But that is my feeling with regard to the extraordinary lecture we have just heard." There was a dissentient note by Sir Wilfred Malleson, and there was Sir Michael O'Dwyer who aired his little Persian by quoting a couplet and insinuating that Major Moore was comparable, with his half knowledge, to the *Nim-Hakim* and *Nim-Mulla*, who were each apt to place the body and soul of their charge in jeopardy. The other side of the question was also vehemently represented by Sir Valentine Chirol, between whom and the lecturer there was a lively passage at arms. A similar note of strong protest against the policy of Mr. Lloyd George is struck by Lieutenant Vickery in his "Arabia and Hejaz." Also it is not exhilarating reading for Imperialists which is supplied by an anonymous correspondent from Baghdad writing on the three difficult months in Iraq. Mr. E. B. Soane strikes the same key and denounces the humiliating and ill-fated expedition to Kurdistan. And Emir Abdullah was a guest of the Dinner Club of the Society.

The Council and Dr. Kapadia.

For once the non-official and non-nominated members of the Bombay Legislative Council asserted their independence, censured the conduct of Superintendent Carter and spoke frankly about the attitude of those in authority who sought to whitewash this police officer's lapse. The Hon. Mr. Hayward's special pleading on behalf of Superintendent Carter and his more or less open criticism of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's judgment will come as a surprise to those who have been taught by high officialdom to regard the verdicts of the tribunals of justice in British India as sacrosanct. But obviously there is one standard of criticism for officials and another for the public in the matter of these judgments and, as we have seen, Mr. Hayward's criticism has passed muster. But Mr. Hayward, we fear, has set a very bad example to the rank and filo of officialdom. Such views, as he expressed, on the deliberate finding of a tribunal of justice, are not calculated to enhance the respect of official underlings and of even those in authority towards "Law and Order", of which these tribunals are the embodiment. As to the part played in the Council debate by the non-official nominated members, there is nothing surprising in *that*. They have done the duty expected of them by their patrons. For the rest, the Council should see that its resolution is carried into effect.

How to Present the Budget.

The form of presenting the Presidency's annual accounts is anything but stimulating to a proper understanding of the financial position of the Province; while the close connection and the combined representation in one Statement of the revenue and capital items contributes not a little to make the confusion still more intense. The budget is prefaced with a Statement giving the final accounts of the five previous years, and the budget and the revised estimates of the *current* financial year. But the statement A loses all its real comparative value when one finds that the budget estimates for the *next* year 1923-24 (There seems to be an inexcusable confusion in the mind or at least the terminology of the officials themselves in speaking of the various financial years) are divorced from it and presented quite separately. It is certainly not the consideration of economy or retrenchment in stationery that has prompted this peculiar form of accounts presentment; and we wonder if any of the members of the Council will have the courage to confess and the wisdom to demand a reform, which will show at least three years' figures, Accounts, Revised Estimates and Budget Estimates in the form customary in the Government of India's accounts. We do not suggest that particulars about the expenditure in the Reserved and the Transferred Departments should be omitted. We do not suggest that the distinction between sums votable and non-votable by the Council should not be brought out. But we certainly consider it would minister to a better understanding of the budget as a whole, and a greater concentration upon the details most requiring discussion, if the ordinary revenues and expenditure charged to revenue were shown in the form customary in the central system, with subsidiary tables of capital accounts on each major head requiring capital outlay.

Pitiable Situation.

The writer goes on to say:—

"Another more pitiable result of the situation is the number of suicides occurring among immigrants. Within the last year there have been fourteen cases all caused by poverty and consequent starvation. The last case, which occurred quite recently, was that of a man who came from the Ukraine, where he had an excellent business. Local Zionist agents urged him to come to Palestine, where he would find prosperity and profit. Finally, he was persuaded, sold everything, and emigrated. No work, however, was forthcoming here, and he was forced to spend his savings. Driven to desperation he finally committed suicide after being three days foodless.

"Despite the situation immigration continues at the rate of 600 males per month. There is only one real solution of the problem—reducing drastically or stopping immigration until the economic crisis has passed. Otherwise potentially dangerous times are ahead. If British money fail's the Zionist will be obliged to support the unemployed or the latter will become the tools of the Bolshevist subversive elements in Palestine. The renewed activity of these has lately been very noticeable."

Dharampur State.

A second class State in the Surat district near Bulsar, Dharampur has a population of 95,171 covering an area of 704 square miles. The gross revenue of the State under various heads came to Rs. 11,07,120 in the year 1921-22 as against Rs. 10,50,027 in the preceding year. The State is largely inhabited by backward classes and civilisation has made little headway among the bulk of the population despite the attempts of the State authorities. Out of the total revenue of nearly 11 lakhs no less than Rs. 2,46,989 is derived out of the sale of timber by auction. As the forests cover a large area of the State there is much scope for increase in the forest revenue giving the labouring classes employment. Apart from this, there is little trade or industry worth the name and the people are for the most part agriculturists. The latest report shows signs of general progress though it is insignificant when compared with the strides with which the surrounding districts are marching. It is hardly possible to endorse the remark of the Dewan that "every endeavour has been made to develop the industries and resources of the State and to improve the condition of the ryots" so long as the State spends a negligible amount of Rs. 27,320 on education while it derives nearly half of its income i.e., Rs. 5,35,911. out of excise revenue. The fact that the State allows 114 liquor and 43 toddy shops to run as against 27 schools cannot redound to the credit of its administration. The report says that education is imparted free but the statement loses its value when considered along with the small number of schools maintained and the meagre educational expenditure incurred. The Police and Guests expenses amount to Rs. 47,024 and Rs. 95,139 respectively as against Rs. 21,143 and Rs. 23,073 spent after dispensaries and public works. The Darbar family alone consumes a large share of the income, its expenditure being no less than Rs. 2,95,444. If the State authorities sincerely desire the well-being of people, let them encourage cottage industries, start more schools and cut down the excise income by closing liquor shops. So long as the State goes on deriving an excise revenue of Rs. 6½ per head and spends a paltry amount of as. 4½ for education per head it cannot be said to be serving the best interests of the subjects.

ANGORA'S ULTIMATE CONCESSIONS.

TO BE ADDRESSED TO POWERS ON MONDAY

IF REJECTED, ASSEMBLY RESUMES LIBERTY OF ACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Constantinople.—A message from Angora says the Council of Commissaries last night agreed to the recommendations in regard to the Lausanne Treaty to be submitted to the Assembly to-morrow. It is expected the discussion will end on Monday when a Note will be addressed to the Powers stating the ultimate concessions the Assembly is prepared to make and declaring that the Assembly will resume liberty of action in the event of their rejection.—Reuter.

PRAYERS FOR SUCCESS OF TURKS.

DELHI PROTEST MEETING POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

Owing to heavy rain the open air public meeting arranged to protest against the Lausanne Treaty proposals had to be postponed. Prayers were offered in all Mosques for the success of the Turkish claims.

ANGORA DAY CELEBRATIONS,

AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA. Feb. 24.

The Angora Day was celebrated in Poona with great enthusiasm. Two public meetings were held in different parts of the city, one was held in the Sadar Bazar of Laskar in the Mahomedan locality where Dr. Gore presided. Messrs. Sitarampant Damle, Nimbkar, Kutubhdin Khan, and Rocky Munshi Abdul Gafoor addressed the audience on Angora and the Congress Programme. Another meeting was held in the Reay Market where Mr. Jadhav presided Prof. Shivrampant Paranjpe and Dharpure delivered speeches on the same subjects. Preparations are being made by the district congress committee for the celebration of the Gandhi Week.

AT RANGOON.

MR. MOHAMMED OSMAN KHALEEB CONGRATULATED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 24.

A largely attended meeting of Moslems was held on Friday afternoon congratulating Mr. Mohammed Osman Khaleeb, Secretary Provincial Khilafat Committee on being arrested, expressing grave concern at the failure of the Lausanne Conference and urging support of the Angora Smyrna Relief Fund. The Buddhist monk in Ottama also attended but did not speak. Some Indians spoke in support of the resolutions and suggested that Mr. Khaleeb's arrest was the beginning of a fresh repressive policy.

At a meeting of the Moslems, of Rangoon Rev. U. Ottama moved a resolution urging collection of money for the Angora and Smyrna Relief and the Khilafat Funds Rev. Ottama spoke in Hindustani.

AT MUZAFFARPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUZAFFARPUR Feb. 24.

After Juma prayers which was attended very largely, the Iman devoutly prayed for the success of Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha and for the intergrity of Khalifat-ul-Muslemin. The congregation shed tears of sympathy for the National Turks and for their continual sufferings of four years in the cause of Islam. They unanimously adopted a resolution of protest after the Lausanne affairs were lucidly explained to them and expressed the determination to carry on the struggle till the Jazirat-ul-Arab was freed from non-Muslim control.

AT HUBLI.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Feb. 23.

On the 23rd. in all mosques after Juma prayers special prayers were offered for speedy attainment of success to Khalifat-ul-Muslemeen, Kamal Pasha and his colleagues. At night a public meeting was held. In his presidential speech, Mr. Abdul Munshi Rahiman lucidly dwelt on Muslims' duty concerning the present situation. The following resolution was unanimously passed amidst enthusiastic cries of "Allaho Akbar".

"That meeting of the all Mahommedans of Hubli declare that the proposals made and the diplomacy resorted to by Lord Curzon in the matter of Turkish peace was selfish and ungenerous and further declares that in the event of an unfortunate war between England and Turkey the sympathy of Muslims of India would be with the Turks."

Gadag and Ranebennur observed the day with special prayers in the mosques and by holding public meetings.

A GAS COOKING STOVE will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

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"INDIA FOR INDIANS."

IDEAL OF FRIENDLY PARTNERSHIP.

MR. MONTAGU ON INDIA'S FUTURE

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Mr. Montagu speaking at a dinner given by the Indian Majlis at Cambridge last night said he loved their country as much as any man who was a citizen of India. There must be no insuperable obstacle to complete the partnership of India and Great Britain. He always hoped that despite setbacks the good faith of England would be recognised by the peoples of India. He was quite aware of the imperfections of the joint act for which he and Lord Chelmsford were responsible, but the acceptance of the principle of that Act by the British Government would loose forces that would ultimately place the Government of India in their hands. English Government does not mean the art of public speaking or debate. It was the art of winning and keeping the confidences of the people who were governed. He was of opinion that the Government of India would be one for Indians, made by Indians and suited to India.

NO EXPLOITATION BY FOREIGNERS.

There was great capacity for riches in India and he did not believe that potentical riches should lie dormant in any country. They should be exploited for the benefit of those who lived in that country. He hoped that the same hideous gulf between poverty and riches that existed in western countries would not be repeated in India. Both political and industrial consequences which were inseparable from such conditions were fraught with immence possibilities. He was wholly with them in their aspirations to make India one of the foremost countries in the world and looked forward to the time when every shadow of the horrible word ascendancy would disappear and enthroned in its place would be partnership and friendship.—Reuter.

"INTERESTING SUGGESTION" INDEED!

INDIA TO DEFEND BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

An interesting suggestion arising out of the Lord Rawlinson's Indianisation of Army Scheme, is made in the "Saturday Review" which recommends the immediate consideration of a system of reciprocal defence in which India, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and certain Crown Colonies will participate. It suggests that under that the system India will cease to be treated as an isolated item in the list of territories to be defended and will become a centre from which Britain will conduct the defence of the whole of the Middle East and re-inforce every menaced area under the British flag East of Suez.—Reuter.

BENEFITS OF WAR WARRANTS.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DECISION.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided that the regular officers of the Indian Army and the Indian Medical Service, and officers and warrant-officers of the Indian Army departments suffering from disabilities due to military service in India in war time, and the dependants of those dying through such services, shall be eligible for benefits of war warrants in the same way as in the British service for the regular officers and their dependants. Any awards under this concession will have a retrospective effect from 1st April 1920 only.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

GLASGOW COMPANY RECEIVES BIG ORDER.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Messrs. Beardmore and Company of Glasgow announce that they have secured an order for seventeen locomotives—part of a contract for hundred locomotives for the Indian State Railways, and they expect to receive an order for more.

It is believed that the total contract will represent at least threequarters of million sterling.

Offers have also been received from the Continent.—Reuter.

PROBATIONERS IN INDIAN IMPERIAL POLICE.

CANDIDATES NEED NOT FEAR LITERARY TEST.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The India Council proposes to make at least eleven appointments for probationers in the Indian Imperial Police for which applications are invited. Candidates must be between the ages of 20 and 28 and must have held commission in some branch of His Majesty's forces or a permanent appointment in the former Royal Irish Constabulary with rank not less than that of District Inspector. There will be no literary examination.—Reuter.

MAHARANI OF JHALAWAR.

CONDITION STILL SERIOUS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The condition of the Maharani of Jhalawar is quite serious but pain has been relieved by morphine injections. Lord Dawson's examination disclosed intestinal trouble.—Reuter.

SENSATION IN TOKIO

FIGHT FOR UNIVERSAL MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

UNIQUE POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKIO, Feb. 25.

The atmosphere of Tokio is charged with electricity, as the fate of the Universal Manhood Suffrage Bill is still hanging in the balance. The galleries of the House of Representatives was packed with spectators, while nearly every member occupied his seat, when the measure was introduced by Major Kenseikai of the Opposition Party. Yesterday the discussion continued till late at night when an adjournment motion was carried by 215 to 130 votes, the Opposition Parties solidly voting against adjournment. Everything within and outside the Diet is seething with excitement. Sarcasms freely burled among hostile camps often threw the House into disorder. A cordon of Police was drawn round the Diet and its environs, assisted by gendarmes with swords and revolvers. The whole town is alive with police marching through the streets, in squads of 40 and 50 barring people from assembling in groups and preventing demonstrations.

Previous to the introduction of the Bill, a model demonstration, forming a procession 3 miles long, sponsored by the Newspapermen's League for Universal Suffrage supported by politicl parties favouring the measure marched through the principal streets of Tokio which presented a picturesque spectacle never witnessed before. People of various strata of society took part in the demonstration. The unprecedented presence of the members of the New Women's Association, and also thousands other female participants lent additional force to the occasion. The Newspapermen's League is contemplating the preparation of a blacklist of those members who are going to record their votes against the Bill; and broadcasting throughout the country requesting voters to refuse to cast ballots for such enemies of the people's rights at the next election.

FRENCH VANDALISM.

OUTRAGES AT BOCHUM.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Essen.—The Bochum Chamber of Commerce building was completely sacked yesterday evening following the refusal of that body to treat except with the highest French authorities. French troops ripped up paintings, removed furniture, smashed telephones etcetera. They forced safes and left ledgers and records piled up in confused heaps.—Reuter.

BURGOMASTER OP BOCHUM ARRESTED

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Berlin.—A telegram from Bochum reports that French troops broke up a meeting of the Town Council there and arrested the Burgomaster and 22 Councillors for refusal to obey delivery orders.—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BERLIN

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Berlin.—As a sequel to yesterday's incidents in Bochum a general strike has been proclaimed. Traffic is stopped and shops are closed. The French authorities have released the Burgomaster and the bulk of the town councillors.—Reuter.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS IN RUHR.

FRENCH REPLACES GERMAN.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Essen.—The French to-day decided to replace the German Customs officials by the French throughout the Ruhr.—Reuter.

FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS IN RHINELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Werden. (Rhineland.)—A visit here and to the town of Velhert confirms the presence of French colonial troops, including a small portion of coloured soldiers.—Reuter.

ARRESTS & EXPULSIONS FROM RUHR.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Essen.—Arrests and expulsins from the Ruhr are becoming a daily feature. Hitherto, 395 persons have been summarily expelled, 97 arrested and, later, expelled, 270 arrested, 16 removed from office 9 civilians shot dead and 13 wounded.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT OF COAL BY WATERWAYS,

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Paris.—A semi-official statement says that the transport by waterways is now proceeding normally in the occupied zone. Over 2,500 tons of coal is arriving daily in Strassbourg en route to France. The utilisation of the railway which the British have ceded to France began yesterday betwen Duren and Dusseldorf for the transport of coal from the Ruhr.—Reuter

MINERS' CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Brussels.—The Miners' Central Committee has passed a resolution calling on the strikers to resume work pending certain contemplated measures.—Reuter.

DISORDER IN INDIA.

MOTION IN THE COMMONS.

EXPECTED TO PROVE INTERESTING.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

"Reynold's" Newspaper's Political Correspondent understands that Colonel Wedgwood's motion on Tuesday, dealing with the problem of disorder in India, is expected to prove interesting, as it refers to the question of Indian Princes and there is likely to be some plain speaking.—Reuter.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Further to the message concerning American representation on the Court of International Jusice, Reuter cables from Washington that President Harding has made reservation to the effect that the membership of the Court shall not involve America in any relationship with the League of Nations: President Harding declared that such participation in internaional relationship would remind the World that America was ready for a proper part in furthering peace and adding stability to the World affairs.

U. S. SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

SUCCESSFUL OBSTRUCTION TACTICS.

LONDON. Feb. 24.

Washington.—As a result of prolonged "filibuster" tactics in the Senate against the Ship Subsidy Bill, in which extraordinary forms of obstruction were displayed, the Republican Whip, Mr. Curtis, has informed President Harding that the case of the Bill is hopeless. The fate of the measure seems to be sealed.—Reuter.

SENATE AGREE TO VOTE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Washington.—Notwithstanding the "Filibustering" (or obstructive) tactics, the Senate have agreed to vote on the Ship Subsidy Bill on 26th February, when all the parties agree it will be carried.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AUSTRIA.

ISSUE OF YEARLY LOAN,

OXFORD, Feb. 24.

The "Morning Post" Financial Editor says that the issue of the Austrian Government yearly loan to a total of £3,500,000 is imminent. Of this total it is stated that £1,800,000 is likely to be offered in London; about £800,000 in France; £400,000 in Belgium; £200,000 in Switzerland; and £150,000 in Holland and also in the Scandinavian countries. Yesterday, says the "Morning Post," it became known that, so far as the London issue for £1,800,000 was concerned, underwriting arrangements were actually in progress. Bills are being brought out under the auspices of the Bank of England and arrangments were concluded in a brief space of time. Austria, it is pointed out, is thus definitely assured of temporary financial assistance which she needs pending the floating in few months' time of a long term loan of £27,000,000 provided under the League of Nations' scheme. (B. O. W.)

HUGE COUNTERFEITING COMBINE.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

New York.—International developments are expected to arise from the arrests in New York of many members of a huge counterfeiting organisation which has booded the United States with spurious bills and specie. The authorities state that arrests have been made in Liverpool, Hamburg, Naples, Havana, France, Austria and Egypt. —Reuter.

NEW FRENCH LEGATION FOR KABUL

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Paris.—The Senate has passed a bill authorising the creation of a French Legation at Kabul.—Reuter.

FRENCH BUDGET SURPLUSES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Paris.—Speaking in the Chamber, the Finance Minister, after expressing complete confidence in the results of the Ruhr occupation, stated that the Budget surpluses amounted to 243,000,000 francs. The revenue from direct taxation in January 1923 represented an increase of half a million francs over that of 1922. These figures refuted the assertion that France refused to impose adequate taxation. As a consequence of the increased revenue from taxation there only remained a deficit of a milliard and a half francs to be made up which would be done. France would carry out the policy of reducing loans and would not resort to the inflation of currency.—Reuter.

NEW PRESIDENT OF FRENCH SENATE

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Paris.—Doumergue has been elected President of the Senate by 142 votes against 135. The minority of votes was cast for de Selves, ex-Prefect of the Seine.—Reuter.

OPIUM SCANDAL IN JAPAN.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

HIGH OFFICIALS IMPLICATED.

PRESS CENSURES GOVERNMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKIO, Feb. 22.

The sensational disclosures concerning the latest opium scandal, involving Japan's civil and military administrators in Tsingtao before retrocession are brought to light through interpellations in the House of Peers by Kurahciyuasa. The vernacular Press is devoting columns after columns on the subject, giving minutest details of enormous disbursements made with the funds obtained through underhand methods, by extensive deals in opium. Government, anticipating trouble, have placed General Yui, the last Commander of the Japanese Garrison, Tsingtao who was largely responsible for the muddle on retired list, Akiyama the Civil Administrator on twenty days' probation, and other officials also on probation for a number of days.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL CONNIVANCE.

It is said that a Chinese, named Liutsehan, now a multi-millionaire, was given discretionary powers to buy and sell opium on an extensive scale, officials conniving at his transactions. In return, the Chinese contributed tremendous amounts, to Civil and and Military administrations out of these illegally secured funds. General Yui, on his own initiative, distributed 12½ lakhs among the Japanese Railway employees. It is also reported that the Civil Administrative Bureau disbursed five lakhs towards straightening the affairs of a bankrupt Japanese who owned the Tsingtao share market also. Though the Administration formally received four lakhs annually for permitting the sale of opium, in reality the revenue, through the secret sales of smuggled opium, usually realised about a crore and a half Moreover it is alleged, that the garrison Commanders and other high officials, when transferred, used to pocket one or two lakhs. Other officials too reaped rich harvests, while everybody there is said to have lived a luxurious life, spending money lavishly.

Newspapers deplore the incident, calling it a blot on Japan's integrity and censure the Government for such laxity. The Ministry is pleading innocence as they say everything happened without its knowledge.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

DE VALERA STILL AT LARGE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 24.

The Irish Free State Police made an important coup when they raided last night a private house in Dublin. The so-called Council of the first Battalion of Irregulars were surprised and arrested. They included five rebel leaders, one being Sean Fitz Patrick, the Acting Commanding Officer of the Dublin Rebel Brigade. Fifteen other notable rebels have also been captured within the last twentyfour hours, and further raids are in progress.—(B.O.W.)

REPORT OF DE VALERA'S CAPTURE UNFOUNDED.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The report of Mr. Valera's capture is officially denied in Dublin at the Army Headquarters. The Headquarters state that five Irregular officer were captured at Drumoondra the most important being Sean Fitz Patrick. It is unofficially learned that the meeting of the first Dublin Battalion of the Irregulars was in progress at the time of the arrests.—Reuter.

FREE STATE CUSTOMS DUTIES.

COLLECTION BEGINS FROM APRIL 1ST.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Commissioners of the Free State have issued a notice that from April 1st it will be necessary to arrange the collection of customs duties on all dutiable commodities entering the Free State from countries outside it including Britain and Northern Ireland. Pending the decision of the Boundary Commission the customs forntiers will be temporarily placed along the boundaries of the six northern counties and twentysix counties at present included in the Free State. —Reuter.

WHY THE STEP WAS TAKEN,

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Dublin.—The Government circles state that the collection of customs dues is the inevitable consequence of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The assumptions that a tariff war will be opened, are characterised as alarmist and unwarranted. The step has been taken in Anglo-Irish interests. The authorities say it is extremely improbably that there will be serious differentiation in the incidence of taxation. Government is not likely to do anything vindictive or provocative and is guided purely by economic considerations.—Reuter.

SHOOTING IN DUBLIN,

LONDON, Feb. 24.

There was a considerable amount of shooting in Dublin last evening. National posts were attacked at close range; a Corporal was shot dead and a woman wounded.—Reuter.

PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

ITS TERMS.

COURSE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

The following are extracts from the telegrams which passed between C. Rajagopalachariar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad regarding Congress compromise:—

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

Moulana returned. Hakimji and Punditji whole-heartedly accept terms of compromise. Urgent All-India Committee to consider common programme desirable.

SAROJINI.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar's wire to Maulana Abul Kalam on 12-2-23.

"Have all your published terms been accepted. Kindly wire. Trichy c/o "Congress".

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

"Moulana asks me assure you all his terms accepted Hakim Pandit (illegible); fixing date committee consultation Das. Wire consent immediately."

SAROJINI NAIDU.

The terms of the agreement accepted by the Working Committee of the Congress are as follows:—

(1) That both parties should whole-heartedly unite to work the Gaya congress programme for the next three months. (2) That there should be no propaganda or talk about any change of the programme relating to the Councils during that period or the formulation of a new party. (3) That if at the end of that period, Civil Disobedience was decided upon, both parties should continue to work for it. (4) That if, on the other hand, no such steps were found possible a special session of the Congress should be held in June to consider the situation. (5) That for one month before the Special Congress both parties should be free to educate public opinion according to their views. (6) That the decision of the Congress should be carried out by both sides without forming separate parties.

NO COMPROMISE AS YET.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CARRY ON NEGOTIATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 25.

Several members of the Congress-Khilafat-Swarajya party have left Allahabad. The question of compromise between the two wings of the Congress was taken up but no decision was arrived at. Representatives, it is understood, were elected to carry on negotiations with the Majority Party and the question will be finally decided on the 26th and the 27th instants when the All-India Congress Committee meets.

SWARAJ PARTY.

THE CONSTITUTION,

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The following is the Constitution of the Swarajya Party.

NAME.

The name of the Party shall be the Swarajya party.

MEMBERSHIP.

Every person who is a member of any Congress organization in the country, and subscribers to the Constitution and programme of the Party shall be eligible to be a member of the Party.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Every member of the Party shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 3.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

There shall be a General Council of the Party, consisting of (a) all members of the All-India Congress Committee, who are members of the Party and (b) two members elected by each provincial Council.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There shall be an Executive Council of the Party, consisting of (a) the President and the General Secretary, who shall be*ex officio* members and (b) seven persons to be nominated by the President from amongst the members of the General Council.

TREASURER.

There shall be a Treasurer of the Party, who shall be appointed by the Executive Council.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Every province shall have full autonomy in all provincial matters, including the carrying out of the programme of the Party, and in the organization of the provincial and other subordinate General and Executive Committees, subject always to the general instructions issued, from time to time, by the General Council or the Executive Council of the Party.

C. P. HINDUSTHANI CONFERENCE.

SUPPORTS CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

(From a Correspondent.)

CHINDWARA, Feb. 22.

The special session of the C. P. Hindustani Provincial Conference was held at Betul on the 17th, 18th and 19th instant under the presidentship of Sjt. Bhagwandeen. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was also present. The special conference was called by the Provincial Working Committee on requests from 9 out of 14 District Congress Committees in the Province and from a large number of members of the Provincial Congress Committee.

The principal resolution passed read, in part as follows:

"This special session of the C. P. Hindu-

(Continued on next page)

OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

STRONG CRITICISM BY DR. GOUR.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

After a days rest the Legislative Assembly met again to-day to dispose of official business including the final reading of Cotton Cess Bill and Official Secrets Bill. Mr. Usman Jamal, nominated non-official member, from Bengal and Mr. Graham, Joint Secretary, Legislative Department, were sworn in to-day. It is understood Mr. Graham had been nominated by Government in connection with the pilotage of Official Secrets Bill in view of the impending debate on State versus Company management. Interest was evinced in the question of Mr. K. C. Negoy asking for the views of the Central Advisory Council on the subjects and the publication of minutes of proceedings of the Advisory Council. Mr. Ley, replying said that the Central Advisory Council had by majority advised in favour of State management but regretted that the copy of minutes in that connection could not be placed on the table.

CONTRACT WITH B. I. S. N. COMPANY.

Mr. Ley replying to a series of questions by Mr. Rangachariar said it was a fact that the Burma Railway Company had entered into ten years' contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company. The mining Engineer who negotiated the contract did not act under instructions from Railway Board the Government of India informed the Railway Board of the acceptance of the resolution of the Council of State that when rates of Indian and foreign companies were the same preference be given to Indian companies subject to strict observance of the principle that lowest satisfactory tenders must be accepted and these orders were passed on to the Mining Engineer. In case of the said contract no tenders were called for and no steps had been taken to ascertain the rates of Indian companies. There were special reasons for this procedure. One of these was that the coal position was very difficult in 1920-21 and at one time Burma Railways were reduced only to ten days supply. In placing freight contract the primary consideration was proved ability to supply enough tonnage to deal with heavy rushes at uncertain intervals. The Scindia Co. did not fulfil this condition since its total fleet comprised of six steamers only. The Burma Railway Co. no doubt regarded the matter simply as a business proposition and the question of Government policy did not arise.

COTTON CESS BILL.

The Assembly next resumed discussion on joint committee's report on Cotton Cess Bill. The Bill provides that the Central Cotton Committee shall consist of 37 members. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer moved an amendment that the Committee consist of 12 members only with power to co-opt members of local committee appointed by Local Government. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer said that committee as provided in the Bill would be too unwieldy and a large proportion of the cess would be spent upon travelling expences etc. Mr. Hullah supported the proposal and said that the cost would amount only to Rs. 13,000. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari also opposed amendmtnt. Mr. Sheshagiri Iyer withdrew his amendment. Mr. Hullah next moved for the addition of a new clause providing that any owner of a mill aggrieved by an assessment would have the right to apply to Local Government for cancellation or modification of assessment. The House agreed to the amendment. The Bill was then passed as it emerged from the joint committee with the only amendment suggested by Mr. Hullah.

DR. GOUR'S CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Select Committee on Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill is understood to have concluded its labours and to have arranged a compromise by restricting the scope of the Bill.

OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Official Secrets Bill. A prolonged discussion ensued on the motions for amending clause IV of the Bill which lays down conditions under which communications with the foreign Agents might form an evidence of commission of certain offences under the Bill.

Mr. Agnihotri next moved the omission of the sub-clause defining the address of the foreign agent as forming a part of the evidence against the accused.

Dr. Gour pointed out that under the wide provision of the sub-clause if a foreign agent was living in a hotel where thousands of other people were also living a person possessing the address of that hotel and not the specific address of the agent shall be presumed to be in possession of the address and liable to conviction because by putting the word "shall" they had left no discretion to the court to discard that evidence. He urged that the word "may" should be substituted for the word "shall."

Mr. Rangachariar strongly defended th clause. He said that if they considered the court so stupid as to convict a person for possession of the address stating only the name of the hotel in which an agent was living then it would appear equally useless to give such a court discretion in the matter of presumption. However, he saw no objection to the proposed change. Sir Devaprashal Sarabadhikari, and Mr. Seshagiri Iyer supported Dr. Gour while Sir Henry Stanyon opposed the motion.

Sir Malcolm Hailey cut the discussion short by announcing Government's acceptance of Dr. Gour's amendment substituting "may" for "shall" thus giving discretion to the courts regarding the presumptions. The House then adopted Dr. Gour's amendment.

After this the House hurriedly disposed of the remaining amendments a large number of which were withdrawn and three accepted by Government without discussion. Of the three, two were minor while one proposed by Dr. Gour introduces an important change.

Under this amendment an accused is given option to move the trying Magistrate to commit his case to the Sessions Court.

"UNDERHAND LEGISLATION!"

After the Bill had been passed clause by clause Sir Malcolm Hailey moved that the Bill as amended be passed. The Home Member did not make any speech possibly because it was already lunch time and he did not want to delay the adjournment, but Mr. Rangachariar rose to dispel certain baseless misapprehensions and exaggerations expressed in the House and the press. He said the Bill did not enact any new law but on the other hand liberalised the existing law. He drew the attention of the House to the great improvement introduced by the Select Committee by separating the military from the non-military offences. It was easy to do things to win popular applause but they must remember that a legislation of this kind was essential for dealing with people who did much work underhand.

(A voice,—You are meeting it with underhand legislation).

The Bill, said Mr. Rangachariar, dealt with the enemy and its powers should be wide and vigorous.

UNSATISFACTORY FEATURES.

Dr. Gour repudiated the suggestion that there was any opposition to general principle of the Bill. They were all agreed about it but the details had to be thrashed as the provisions were of a drastic and exceptional nature. He did not agree with the unaccredited spokesman on behalf of Government (Mr. Rangachariar) that the Bill was to be used only on the occasion of outbreak of hostility. But it appeared to him that it was a standing statute to be used both in time of war and in time of peace. What was more, the Bill intermingled offences of the most serious character relating to military affairs with offences of a most trifling character relating to civil matters. He hoped that Government would soon sort these two provisions and embody them in two acts. Dr. Gour further said, they should not be misled by the fact that the Bill merely reproduced in several respect the English Law. The position between the two countries was very different. Where was, he asked, in India, anything like English organised public opinion, the English level of judiciary and the English national Government? The Bill contained several weak and obscure provisions which he hoped Government would set right soon.

As it had already passed 2-30 p.m. the President put the motion and the House passed the Official Secrets Bill as amended and adjourned till Monday.

"AGAINST BUREAUCRATIC CONTROL."

REPORT ON CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY BILLS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Calcutta University Senate to consider the two University Bills introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council by two private members, Messrs. S. N. Mullick and J. N. Basu is published. The Committee consisted of Sir Asutosh Mukherjee, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Sir Asutosh Choudhari, Sir P. C. Roy, Messrs. Paul Bruhl, J. Watt, G. Howells, W. S. Urquhart, Heramba Chandra Maitra and five others and their report is unanimous.

As regards Mr. Mullick's bill the report says it will result in consentration of considerable power in the hands of the Minister for Education The Bill seems to involve a complete departure from the spirit and letter of the Sadler Commission's report which was to secure for the University a constitution which would make it a self-governing institution in all matters, financial and academic and would leave the decision of academic questions mainly to persons following the profession of education. The Committe objects to the following clauses in the bill:—making the Education Minister Rector of the University, giving power to the Minister to nominate Fellows, and empowering the Minister to control the University finances.

AGAINST BUREACRATIC CONTROL.

The Committee also objects to the expulsion of the existing Fellows and the proposed reconstruction of the Senate and to the power given to the Minister to deal with the University regulations. In conclusion the report says, "the object of the Bill is not educational but political. Its effect will be to secure the supremacy of the Minister for Education in University affairs. This is a radically wrong ideal. The University should be as isolated as possible from the tide of party politics. The purpose of the new legislation should not be to transfer to the local Government the authority now vested in the Senate but to devise a constitution which will bring the University into intimate touch with the community on the one hand and the Government on the other hand, at the same time preserving if not enlarging its autonomy.

As regards Mr. Basu's Bill the report points out the defects in the Bill and objects to the communal representation.

The report was unanimously adopted at to-day's meeting of the Senate a large number of Senators adversely criticising the Bills on the lines of the Committee's report.

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the grant of two and a half lakhs of rupees made by the Bengal Legislative Council to the Calcutta University.

FOR TOTAL PROHIBITION.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

The Public Health Sub-Committee of the Lahore Municipality has recommended the total prohibition of sale of liquor within the municipal limits. The General Committee of the Municipality has concurred with this decision and has informed the Government accordingly.

INDIA AND THE DOMINIONS.

MR. SASTRI'S OPTIMISM.

REPORT ON DOMINION TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Right Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri's report of his deputation to the domnions of Australia, New Zealand and Canada is published to-day. The primary object of his mission was to induce the dominion Governments to give practical effect to the Imperial Conference's resolution which recognised that, "there is an incongruity between the position of India as an equal member of the British Empire and the existence of disabilities upon the British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire" and recommended "that in the interests of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth it was desirable that the rights of such Indians to the citizenship should be recognised."

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Mr. Sastri was also generally instructed to look into any other disabilities of the Indians and to request their removal. He gives a detailed account of the number of Indians resident in different dominions, their economic position, the disabilities under which they suffer and the prospect of their removal. "Reviewing in the light of actual achievement and of prospective reforms," Mr. Sastri observed, "I am glad that a deputation was sent to the dominions. The constitutional importance to India of negotiating directly with the dominions on matters of mutual interest through an accredited representative is too evident to need elaboration. What is less obvious is the educative value of such visits both for the facilitating the realisation of the immediate objects in view and the promotion of a spirit of imperial solidarity. India has suffered in the past from a lack of knowledge and of understanding. The progress made by her during the last 60 years is hardly known outside this country. The average citizen of a Dominion still regards India as a land of mixed poverty and splendour, barbaric in outlook and aspirations, as well as in magnificence. He has had no opportunity of meeting Indians of refinement and culture, without which it is impossible to dissipate the phantom of superiority born of an imperfect appreciation of the Indian capacity. The incentive to active trade relations between India and the Dominions has also been lacking to promote the personal intercourse which is the best solvent of prejudice. The only means of securing better relations in the future is the promotion of such intercourse. Of the desire of the Dominions to understand India there can be no doubt. In the task of stimulating and satisfying this desire the educated people of India no less than the Government must do their full share."

A GENERAL SURVEY.

The report is devided into three parts one relating to Australia, the other to New Zealand and the third to Canada. His method of enquiry in regard to disabilities of domiciled Indians in all these countries was to collect the fullest information from official and unofficial sources. The total Indian population in the Commonwealth of Australia was approximately two thousand of whom seven hundred were in New South Wales and four hundred in Victoria. Mahomedans predominate in all these states. The majority are engaged in retail trade or in agricultural operations. Instances of success in these occupations are numerous, the most able among those being, one Mr. Badullah from Sind who has settled in Western Australia and owns a large sheep station of 250,000 acres of land and 25,000 head of sheep. Nearly all look prospedous and even where economic prejudice operates to their detriment, the remuneration for manual labour for each man is seldom less than twelve shillings a day. Of social prejudice Mr. Sastri saw little trace.

So far as the restrictive side of the policy in regard to emigration from abroad was concerned, it commanded support of an overwhelming majority who looked upon it as sacrosanct. The sensitiveness and vigilance of both the Australian Press and public in this matter might be gathered from the fact that in spite of repeated declarations that Government of India stood by the reciprocity resolution of 1918, his mission was to the end criticised as an insidious attempt to seek revision of the policy by securing concessions which would make immigraton to Australia attractive to Indians. This necessitated Mr. Sastri's emphatic assurance to abide by the reciprocity resolution.

COMMONWEALTH FRANCHISE.

Regarding Commonwealth Franchise, Mr. Sastri states he was informed that the Commonwealth Election Act of 1902 created a separate Commonwealth Franchise which could not automatically follow from the conferring of provincial franchise of any class of citizens on any date subsequent to the passing of the Act. This was not supported by judicial authority but it might be taken for all practical purposes as necessitating a special act of the Federal Parliament to enfranchise those Indians who were not in the enjoyment of state franchise before the Act of 1902 became law. This was the view which Mr. Sastri urged on the Commonwealth Government and Mr. Hughes the Prime Minister stated that he (Mr. Sastri) had brought within the range of practical politics a reform which but for his visit would have been improbable of achievement. The desire to satisfy Indian aspirations for Dominion franchise was wide spread and genuine and Mr. Sastri hopes that this fundamental reform would be affected at no distant date although temporarily its fruition might be retarded by political exigencies in Western Australia and Queensland. There was every hope that Indians would enjoy political suffrage in respect of elections to the Lower House and that the lead of he Dominion Cabinet would we followed in the matter. The Government of South Australia had promised to amend the irrigation Act so as to render Indians eligible for leases of land while the Government of Queensland had removed the restrictions to which Indians engaged in the Banana industry were subjected under the 1921 Act. The only other laws which affected Indians were the Sugar Cultivation Act and the Dairy Produce Act. Amendment on the relevant acts might be expected to follow the passing of legislation rendering Indians eligible for Invalid and Old Age Pensions.

EMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

Mr. Sastri proceeded into details of difficulties of Indians desirous of entering into Australia and Jifficultics arising out of incomplete passports and admission of substitutes and says that in regard to this matter the Minister of the interior who administers emigration rules stated that although the general practice about admitting substitutes was to confine the privilege to persons who came out to act for men engaged in promoting overseas wholesale trade between Australia and Eastern countries, Indian substitutes were allowed to land if they came as substitutes for farmers, retail storekeepers etc. on condition that they would leave Australia within three months of the return of permanent residents to the Commonwealth. The attitude of the authorities seemed to Mr. Sastri to be reasonable and the only action necessary appeared to be closer scrutiny of passpodts issued by Local Governments in India to persons proceeding to Australia to make sure that only bonafide substitutes got permission. The above list showed that the principle of equality of citizenship was not recognised in Australia as vital to the continuance of friendly relations between various parts of the Empire. It was easy to underestimate the effect of popular sympathy but in democratic countries it was the only foundation on which a reform which had long been hindered by the ignorance and prejudice could be based.

INDIANS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Coming to New Zealand Mr. Sastri says, the resident Indians there number about six hundred. Their main difficulties are exclusion from the benefits of the Old Age Pensions Act and the difficulty of securing employment. As regards the former Mr. Massey's Cabinet had promised to revise the Act when the time came to do so. As regards the latter difficulty (unempoyment) it would be idle to deny, says Mr. Sastri that colour prejudice was responsible for it. But the prejudice was confined to a few. Indians did not enjoy the same degree of prosperity as their compatriots in Australia, but the explanation lay in the manifestations of prejudice wholly unconnected with racial animosity. Casual labour at a time when there was general economic depression was a precarious source of livelihood but with the revival of prosperity the prospects of Indians should improve. In regard to New Zealand also Mr. Sastri refers to the difficulties of getting passports and says, "Neither in Australia nor in New Zealand do Indians possess sufficient education to take care of themselves. The Dominion authorities with the best will in the world cannot help them to overcome the shortcomings of deffective education. Nothing could be more effectual help to the Indian community in these distant lands than the presence of a sympatheic and duly accredited representative of their country charged primarily with the duty of protecting their interests. If a protector of Indians is appointed in Fiji it night be possible to include the protection of Indian interests in New Zealand and Australia in his jurisdiction. An alternative arrangement would be to appoint an agent for the two dominions.

CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

Speaking lastly about Canada where there are about one thousand two hundred Indians, half of whom are Sikhs, Mr. Sastri points out that he applied himself there to the task of securing federal franchise for such Indians who do not already enjoy it and obtain provincial and municipal franchise for Indians in British Columbia. The Prme Minister had promised that at the earliest favourable moment, parliament would be approached for grant of franchise on terms and conditions, identical with those which governed the exercise of that right by Canadian citizens generally. The economic rivalry between white and non-white races in British Columbia was more acute than in any part of the Dominions. In such an atmosphere it was difficult to expect immediate initiative on the part of provincial authorities, but all the signs pointed to a softening of prejudice and a broadening of vision. Insistent efforts would appear to be necessary for some time yet in order to complete the task of political education without which no change would be effected in a democratic country. In British Columbia Mr. Sastri was not hopeful of immediate results—of the ultimate success of continued endeavours he had little doubt.

CROSS-CHANNEL TRANSPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Far-reaching recommendations have been made by the Civil Air Transport Subsidies Committee, which investigated the question of subsiding the cross-Channel transport. It is proposed that when the existing agreements with the British cross Channel aviation companies terminate on March 31st, 1924, a new company be established by a private enterprise with a capital of a million sterling, of which half a million will at first be subscribed, to operate air transport services which will be guaranteed minimum subsidies of a million sterling without interest, spread over ten years. The Government will have two Directors on the Board, and Government's interests in the company will cease when the proposed subsidy has been refunded from the deferred profits.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Malta.—The movement of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment to North China has been deferred until the trooping season in 1923-24. It will proceed to Malta on release from Constantinople.—Reuter.

Major-General Sir William Leishman has been appointed Director General of the Army Medical Service in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir John Goodwin.—Reuter.

Cairo.—Flying-Officers Curtis and Embleton and an aircraftsman have been killed in an aeroplane crash in Mokattam Hills.—Reuter.

CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT COMPANIES.

QUESTION OF GOVT. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

OXFORD, Feb. 24.

In the report to the Secretary of State for Air on the question of Government financial assistance to the civil air transport companies, the committee of business men appointed by the Air Ministry suggest the formation of a new commercial organisation to which would be granted assistance in subsidies. The question of airships and of air assistance shall be one million pounds spread over a period of ten years, thus averaging hundred thousand pounds per annum, or little more than half the amount that has been paid yearly since 1921. None of the members of the Committee has any connexion with aviation, and they were able therefore, to make independent inquiry and analysis of the finances of air transport. The Committee heard evidence from the Federation of British Industries and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and assured themselves that there is a real desire on the part of the commercial world to see efficient air transport services between Britain and the Continent even at a cost of considerable subsidies. The question of airships and of air mail service to India did not concern the Committee. (B. O. W.)

CHINA'S DISTURBED STATE.

ITS SERIOUS EFFECT ON TRADE,

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Shanghai.—The distributed state of China was discussed at a conference of all national Chambers of Commerce including the Chinese, and oa resolution was passed recording the serious effect of continued disorder, declaring that trade in the interior had been almost brought to a standstill owing to the consant looting and robbery by soldiers and bandits and expressing the fear that the existing state of affairs might prejudice the furtherance of the principles promulgated in Washington. The resolution was proposed by the British and seconded by the American Chambers—Reuter.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

DOMINATES DOMESTIC POLITICS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The housing question is looming more largely in domestic politics and is now regarded as likely to dominate the session. Government's bill to regularise the position arising out of the House of Lords' decision invalidating rent increases where a formal notice to quit has not been given, which caused rent strikes in Scotland, was read for the second time after a debate in which scarcely a word in its favour was said by any party. Chiefly owing to the retrospective provision and the fierce opposition to it which was promised in Committee, this measure is only a part of Government's solution of the housing problem. The Draft bill based on the report of the Onslow's Committee but providing for a longer period of delay in decontrol of houses from the Rent Restrictions Act has been circulated to the Cabinet where however, opinion ih divided and a final decision has not yet been reached. Meanwhile the Minister for Health, Sir Griffith Boscawen, is not finding Mitcham the safe seat which he expected. His promises to protect the middle-class rent payers has merely intensified agitation on the subject owing to the uncertainty of Government's intentions. The Independent Conservative candidate who has turned up at the last moment strongly advocates retention of housing control for several years, in which he agrees with Liberal and Labour candidates already in the field at Mitcham.—Reuter.

COTTON INDUSTRY BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The text of the Cotton Industry Bill has been published and provides for a contribution of six pence per five hundred pounds (gross weight) of cotton from spinners. The levy does not apply to cotton not used for spinning in the United Kingdom.

The Act will operate for five years.—Reuter.

FASCIST TRADE UNIONS AND SIG. MUSSOLINI.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Rome.—Sig. Mussolini, speaking at the headquarters of the Fascist Trade Unions, said that the Italian Government intended to keep in close touch with the organisation and believed that the Italian working classes supported the Government's reforms, which were inspired by well being of the nation. Sig. Mussolini foreshadowed the adoption shortly of eight-hours working day together with other measures advantageous to workers. The speech was loudly cheered.—Reuter.

PROBATIONERS FOR IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE,

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

Probationers for the Imperial Forest Service will be recruited in India this year from among Indians. The statutory Indian and Burman candidates should be between 19 and 23 years of age. Applications should reach the Government of India before first May.

RUSSIA'S PROTEST TO ALLIES.

AGAINST ALLOCATION OF MEMEL TO LITHUANIA.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Paris.—M. Tchitcherin a member of the Russian Soviet Government, has wirelessed to the Allies protesting against the allocation of Memel to Lithuania by the Conference of Ambassadors without consulting Russia.—Reuter.

BICENTENARY OF A GREAT ARCHITECT.

WORK OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

OXFORD, Feb. 24.

Newspapers publish long accounts of the life and work of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect, philosopher and mathematician, the bicentenary of whose death is to be suitably celebrated to-morrow. Sir Christopher was buried in his great masterpiece the Saint Paul's Cathedral, and there, to-omrrow, a special commemoration service will be held. When he was only 34 years old the Great Fire of London gave him the greatest opportunity ever offered to an architect. He was appointed to be the Surveyor-General and principal architect for rebuilding the whole city. Within four days after the fire had burned itself out, he was ready with a sketch plan for a new city. In a leading article, The "Times" says "the design was magnificent, but London could not wait. Her citizens set to work to rebuild their shops and houses on old sites, and the Surveyor-General had to confine himself to the second office conferred by his appointment, namely, the rebuilding of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul's and all parochial Churches with other public structures. It seems clear that Wren had not concerned himself with architecture until some three years before he undertook this tremendous commission, his first studies having been given to mathematics, natural science, anatomy and medicine. But between 1670 and 1675 he had finished five or six of the fifty-two city churches built to his plans and was ready with his design for the Saint Paul's." The amazing enquiry and fertility of Wren are however evidenced not merely by these London churches and various other buildings which are the pride of Londoners, but by his scarcely less notable work at Oxford, Cambridge and elsewhere. (B. O. W.)

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN LONDON.

OXFORD, Feb. 24.

Twenty-nine health officers, representing sixteen countries, will arrive in London this week end for a course of instruction in methods of health administration in Britain. The course has been arranged by the Society of Medical Officers of Health acting on behalf of the League of Nations and with the financial help of the Rockfeller Foundation. Countries to be represented are the United States, Austria, Denmark, Japan, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Russia, Rumania, Norway, Belgium, Yugo-Slavia, France, Poland, Hungary, Finland and Sweden. (B. O. W.)

ANOTHER BIG NEW TONNAGE PROGRAMME.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 24.

It is understood that the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company has decided that shipbuilding prices have now reached a level at which it is worth their while to launch out on another big new tonnage programme and the Company has four 18,000 ton ships projected for passenger service to Australia and the Suez Canal. The finishing touches are now being put to the design of these new ships which, it is considered, will satisfy the most exacting requirements of passengers.—(B.O.W.)

PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

C. P. HINDUSTHANI CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

stani Political Conference declares its full faith in the nonviolent non-cooperation programme inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, considers that programme as the only means for the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India and for the redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs, expresses its entire satisfaction with the resolutions passed by the Gaya Congress, regards the said resolutions as mandatory for the entire country and resolves that all forces in the Province should be fully utilised for effectively carrying out those resolutions, in particular, to collect by the 30th of April at least rupees 96,600 and to enrol 2,500 volunteers accepting every condition of the Ahmedabad pledge. Every district should, as soon as possible, complete the quota allotted to it by the Provincial Working Committee." The constitution of the Provincial Congress Committee was also recast.

BURMESE NATIONALIST CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 22.

Among the important subjects to be discussed at the Conference of the Burmese Nationalists (Council-entry Party) at Pegu at the end of the week are those urging that the Burma Railways should be placed under the State control and that Burmese interests should be represented on the Railway Advisory Committee and that Government should take active steps for suppression of corruption and bribery in the public Services.

PT. ARYADUTT JUGDAN RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

INDORE, Feb. 24

Pandit Aryadutt Jugdan, President District Congress Committee, Indore Residency was released yesterday at 6 p.m. from the Central Jail Indore Residency after the expiry of his full term of 13 months' imprisonment. Panditjee was sentenced at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit at Indore. Also Veer Ramnarayan Arya a prominent worker of the Congress Committee has been released from the Central Jail Indore City.

Lord Beaverbrook and James Douglas, Proprietor and Editor, respectively, of the 'Sunday Express," have departed for Palestine.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUBSTITUTION OF A BRIDE.

CLEVER FRAUD PRACTISED UPON COMPLAINANT.

Ramchandra L. Marwadi Sitabai Kom Balaram.
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Poona.

The facts were as follows:—The complainant Kevalchand Raghunathdas was a merchant at Byadgi in Dharwar District. He lost his first wife and being desirous of marrying a second time he wrote to a friend Kachardas at Poona to find out a bride for him. The complainant Kevalchand being an old man of fifty, Kachardas had some difficulty in selecting a girl but at last he found out Pyari, daughter of accused No. 1 Panalal of Talegaon, Chunilal, Pyari's uncle then proceeded to Byadgi in July 1921, to settle the marriage and it was agreed that on payment of Rs. 5,000 to Pyari's father, Pyari should be married to the complainant. Complainant paid Rs. 3,000 to Chunilal and sent a Hundi of Rs. 1,000 to Panalal and Rs. 1,000 remained to be paid. In the meantime, Kevalchand got a telegram from his friend at Poona that Pyari was enticed away by a man from Narayangaon. The complainant come to Poona on the 24th November and in company of Ramchandra (accused No. 3) and Budhya (accused No. 4) proceeded to Talegaon. There he found that Pyari was brought back. While at Talegaon, a notice from the District Court at Poona was served upon the complainant Kevalchand, and also against Panalal and Chunilal restraining them from marrying Pyari to the complainant. The said injunction was obtained by some Panchas from Ahmednagar. On the date fixed fr the hearing (26th November 1921) parties appeared and applied for an adjournment to the 10th December 1921. On the evening of the 26th complainant, Ramchandra (accused No. 3) and other accused met at a witnesse's house and arranged that on complainant depositing Rs. 2,000 with the witness, the marriage should be performed. The complainant accordingly deposited Rs. 2,000 and paid Rs. 250 to Ramchandra (accused No. 3) for purchase of clothes and Rs. 200 were paid to him as brokerage for marriage negotiations. Thereupon Ramchandra was sent to Talegaon to fetch the bride on the 10th November. He returned and told the complainant that the girl refused to come. Thereupon another meeting was arranged between Chunilal, Ramchandra and complainant and at this meeting it was settled that on complainant paying Rs. 4,000 more to Chunilal, Rs. 200 to Ramchandra and Rs. 100 to Budhya (accused No. 4), the marriage would be brought about. The complainant got annoyed but ultimately paid the amounts. Thereafter hearing of the injunction which was adjourned to 10th December was again adjourned to 21st December. While the injunction was pending, on the 19th December, the complainant sent Ramchandra (accused No. 3) to get the bride from Talegaon to Poona. Ramchandra returned to Poona at 8-30 p.m. accompanied by Pyari, Panalal, Chunilal and other two accused. Complainant and the bride's party then proceeded to Parvati temple where the marriage was performed with Pyari. Sitabai (accused No. 7) pointed out to the complainant the face of Pyari. After the marriage was performed the complainant's party was asked to proceed to the station as the injunction restraining marriage was pending. They arrived at the station at 2-30 a.m. and after half an hour complainant's wife accompanied by Chunilal and other three accused came to the station. They all came to Bombay by morning train reaching Bombay at 5 p.m. The party lodged at complainant's nephew's place. Chunilal and other accused after taking their supper went away and never returned. At 9-0 p.m. the complainant's wife whose face he could not see as she was veiled began to cry for her mother. Complainant's nephew called the complainant in the room and when he found that the girl was crying for mother he grew suspicious as he was told by Panalal, Pyari's father that Pyari's mother was dead. He threw aside the veil from the girl's face and found that the girl was not his wife whom he had married at Parvati. He asked the girl her name which was given as Hiri and on questioning her whereabouts she told him that her mother was living at Karadi a place near Poona. that she was taken to Parvati temple on the date of the marriage and thereafter Pyari's marriage was performed, clothes of Pyari were put on her person by Sitabai (accused No. 7) and she was told to give her name as Pyari by Ramchandra (accused No. 3). The complainant finding that he was deceived by a conspiracy formed by the accused filed a complaint in the Magistrate's Court at Poona.

The first class magistrate Mr. Rale convicted all the accused of cheating under section 420 and cheating by personation under section 419 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment varying from 10 months to 3 months and fine Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 400.

On appeal the Sessions Judge Mr. Baker set aside the conviction under section 420 I.P.C. and convicted the accused of cheating by personation under section 419 I. P. Code, and sentenced accused Ramchandra to five months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine; and accused No. 7 Sitabai to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Ramchandra (accused No. 3) and Sitabai (accused No. 7) appealed to the High Court. It was contended that Ramchandra could not be convicted of cheating by personation as he had taken no part in the substitution of the girl. He was acting only as a broker and had finished his part when the complainant was married to Pyari. The contention was accepted and conviction against Ramchandra was set aside. Conviction against Sitabai was maintained but she being on bail the remaining sentence of imprisonment was remitted.

Mr. Binning instructed by Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for both the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, February 26.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

87-22—1280-19—Merwanji K and Co, The Bombay Sizing and Stores Supply Co v V B Kusumagar and Co, Daphtary F and D.

61-22—890-22—Payne and Co, Abdul Gafur Abdul Sakur v Weld and Co, Little and Co.

76-22—2197-22—Shroff and L, Framroze Bomanji Shroff and anr v C La Rive, Andrade and C.

89-22—1691-19—N C Dalal and Co, Poonjalal Sobhagchand v B B and C I Railway Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

85-22—1347-18—Little and Co, Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors v Narotam Hemraj and Bros, Mulla and M.

101-22—3337-20—Payne and Co, The Morarji Goculdas Spinning Weaving and Mfg Co Ltd v Jalbhai Hormusji Hathiram, M B Chothia.

102-22—3405-20—Payne and Co, The Morarji Goculdas Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co Ltd v Burjorji Limji Ghadiwalla, M B Chothia.

107-22—1956-18—Ardeshir H L and Co, Govindlal Bansilal and anr v Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Manchershaw and N, Little and Co.

4-23—1956-18—Merwanji K and Co, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal v Govindlal Bansila and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Manchershaw and N.

115-22—1373-16—Mulla and M, Namadripa Chandra Pramanik v G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

77-22—1003-20—Motichand and D, Wadilal Sarabhai and Co v Maneckji Pestonji Bharucha and anr, Mehta L and Co.

90-22—1003-20—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Maneckji Pestonji Bharucha and anr, Mehta L and Co.

78-22—1010-20—Motichand and D, Wadilal Sarabhai and Co v Pranshanker Krishnashanker Dave, Malvi M R and Co.

91-22—1010-20—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Pranshanker Krishnashanker Dave, Malvi M R and Co.

88-22—724-05—Wadia G and Co, Jinibai widow v Jetha Naranji and anr, Little and Co.

103-22—1743-18—Mulla and M, Sha Maganlal Parbhudas v Bejnath Ramchandra, Patell and E.

64-22—1162-15—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Ahmedally v Bujanbai Saifudin and ors, Mirza and M, Mehta L and Co, Manfri and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

8569-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Doesal v Shaw Wallace and Co, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3327-22—Vachha and Co, Ramchandra Hajarimal v Abdul Ajij Hussein, M B Chothia.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

1-22—Re Navibai widow of Th. Meghji Ramji, Nanu H and Co, Nanuji H Vejaykar v Pragji Meghji, Mulji Th and Co.

2-22—Re Bhagwantrao Bhasker, Sabnis and G, Bai Bhagirathibai v Wasudeo Bhasker, Thakoredas and D.

3-22—Re Gopalji Megnji, N C Dalal and Co, Poorbai widow v Laxmibai widow, Mulji Th and Co.

7-22—Re Anandji Nanji, Madhowji and Co, Morarji Mulraj v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Captain and V, Vachha and Co, Mulla and M.

15-22—Re Gomtibai daughter of Haridas Kalidas, Captain and V, Premshanker Odhavji B, Bai Monghibai Haridas, Dubash and Co.

18-22—Re Ratansy Gokuldas, Malvi M R and Co, Bai Kesarbai widow of R Gokuldas v Prandas Purshotam, Manubhai and Co.

9-22—Re Dayabhai Khusaldas, Unwalla P and P, Chimanlal Khusaldas v Mohanlal Khusaldas, Jamsetji R and P.

22-22—Re Premji Jamnadas, Amarchand and M, Bai Kamla widow of Premji Jamnadas v Jamnadas Jivandas, Sabnis G and S.

23-22—Re Bai Kasturbai wife of R Vallabhdas, Madhowji and Co, Jamnadas Vassonji and anr v Vithaldas Ranchhordas, Unwalla P and P.

18-21—Re Arjundas Govindram, Malvi M R and Co, Bai Jankibai v Fulchand Arjundas, Wadia G and Co.

20-22—Re Hariram Cooverji, Malvi M R and Co, Hirji Ghelabhoy v Ramji Ladha, Motichand and D.

25-22—Re Gordhandas Dayabhai, Daphtary F and D, Dhirajlal Chhaganlal and anr v Bai Jivi widow of G D, Shah and Ch.

LONG CAUSES.

8721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji v Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.

8571-20—Mulla and M E K PALIA v Messrs. Skippers and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1694-22—Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co, v Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co,

2851-20—Edgelow G W and Co., Ankurapa Chenviah v Girdharidas Radhakison Malvi M R and Co.

2135-20—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v J M Manilal and Co, Purnanand and Clubwalla.

8572-20—Motichand and D, Malsi Kanji v Bhanabhai Bhagwandas, N C Dalal and Co.

8574-20—Mantri and Co., Rahimtulla Dada v Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Captain and V.

S C Ct 1944/24562-20—Malvi M R and Co, Mathuradas Narotamdas, Sagarmal Fulchand, Thakoredas and D.

2570-20—Khandwalla and Co, Ramjidas Raghunathrai, Chothmal Gopikieson, Malvi M R and Co.

3292-20—Tyabji D and Co, Hukma Dewa and Co Kapurchand Tulla, Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Ct 1991/25059—Kanga and S, Dawood Moti and anr, Unwalla P and P

2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji, Bhagwandas Dulabdas, Payne and C

3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck Velji Shivji and others, Captain and V Payne and Co.

3638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Eesak, Sakur Abba and anr, M B Chothia.

1789-20—Motichand and D, Chaganlal Vithalji Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

"A BLOW TO HINDU RELIGION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A public meeting was held on Friday the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to protes against the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill introduced recently in the Madras Legislative Council. Dr. Popat Prabhuram J. P. presided.

Dr. Popat Prabhuram said by such legislation Government professed to do good to religious institutions, but that was not th fact. Wherever its Legislative Council ha controlled such bodies they had either degenerated in spirituality or vanished altogether. By this legislation through the Council Government would get strong contol over th trustees of religious institutions, whom the might retain or turn away at their sweet will merely on a whimsical pretex.

Continuing the speaker said if such bill were passed he thought before ten years completed Hindu religion would entirely disappear and a renegade religion would tak its place. A clause of the bill provides requisites of surplus income of religious institutions and diversion of the same to othe secular purposes unconnected with suc institutions. Under these circumstances no donor would be encouraged to contribute anything towards these institutions, for he would be led to believe that a large part of his well earned money would go in vain.

Pandit Chakravarty after addressing the meeting moved resolution strongly protesting against the bill which after being duly seconded and supported by Pranachari Trimbukkal, Sri Ganesh Laksman Page, Swami Lakhamanachari, Sjt. Balubahi Kanji and Pranachari Vasudeo Shastri etc. was passed unanimously.

DR. KAPADIA'S CASE.

MR. PETIT'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

WHOLE-DAY DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed discussion on Mr. J. B. Petit's resolution on Saturday and occupied the whole day on deliberation of the subject. The visitors' gallery was packed till the late hour and the spectators heard arguments for and against the resolution with keen interest. It is unfortunate that the Press Representatives' seats are mixed up with the visitors' gallery so that when there is a lively discussion and the Press representatives concentrate their mind on it they are disturbed by pushes and loud talks of the audience. As a rule, it is difficult to hear the Hon. members in the ordinary course and when there is an occasion of public interest which attracts a good crowd it is a hopeless task. And so it proved on Saturday last. The resolution was passed by a large majority and Dr. Kapadia who was all along in the visitors' gallery was showered with congratulations in the end. The resolution of Mr. Petit ran as follows:—

This Council recommends to the Government that, in view of the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and his remarks against Superintendent Carter in the case of Dr. S. P. Kapadia, Superintendent Carter be adequately punished in the interests the good name of the Police force and the safety of the public.

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, continuing his speech, reiterated the facts of Dr. Kapadia's case at length, and said Superintendent Carter had reason to believe that the scales were stolen property and, therefore, directed that he should be charged before a Magistrate. Dr. Kapadia he said, was an educated man, and able to distinguish good scales from bad. After coming to that conclusion he (Mr. Carter) would have only stultified himself if he had released Dr. Kapadia on bail. He could not release a man whom he honestly believed to have committed a non-bailable offence. He would have broken the law if he had done so.

He (speaker) strongly protested against the insinuation that Superintendent Carter refused bail in order to exact a bribe from Dr. Kapadia. It was perfectly ridiculous, and there was no ground for such a suggestion at all. The mover of the resolution had told the House that a bail of Rs. 10,000 was offered to Superintendent Carter for the release of Dr. Kapadia. If Superintendent Carter was anxious to take bribes he would have shown his willingness to release him on bail for some consideration. Even Dr. Kapadia's pleader in reply to the Magistrate said he imputed no dishonourable motive to Superintendent Carter. Neither Dr. Kapadia nor his pleader suggested any such motive, and he was surprised that the mover of the resolution imputed dishonest motive for refusing bail now. Besides when an application was made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, replying for him, Superintendent Carter said he could not himself release Dr. Kapadia on bail as he honestly believed that Dr. Kapadia had purchased the scales believing them to be stolen. He, therefore, left to the Magistrate the question of releasing him on bail. In regard to releasing a person on bail, he thought, it would be better if that discretion was used by a Magistrate. He thought it his duty to defend a police officer of long and honourable service, who thought he was carrying out his duty honestly.

MR. DUMASIA'S STRICTURES AND PROTEST.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia (Bombay City, South) said the Hon. Home Member had addressed, the House like a prosecuting counsel and pronounced judgment on the case which was just different from the judgment of the the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Home Member was so much engrossed in defending his officer that he saw not one extennating circumstance in favour of Dr. Kapadia and forgot that it was the duty of Government to protect public first and then their officers. He protested against the spirit and language in which the case had been placed before the Council by the Home Member. A little wisdom, tact and some soothing words would have disarmed criticism. He hoped a way will be found yet to effect an honourable compromise.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker opposed the resolution and said when Dr. Kapadia left the Court he did so with the Magistrate's remark that he left the court honourably. Now if the Council passed the resolution it would be well and good, but what would be his position if it did not pass? He asked the Council to throw out the resolution unceremoniously.

SUPDT. DID NOT USE DISCRETION PROPERLY.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) repudiated most strongly the insinuation that some members of the Council were briefed on behalf of Dr. Kapadia. It was the experience of lawyers practising in mofussil that police officers abused their power considerably. He did not care whether Superintendent Carter was right or wrong, but he would point out that he did not use his discretion in regard to the arrest properly. At times abuse of powers at the hands of police officers had led to suicides. A certain District Magistrate had issued a circular that in case where respectable persons were involved in non-bailable offences the powers of arrest should be exercised with discretion. He thought that Superintendent Carter had not used his discretion properly before he ordered the arrest of Dr. Kapadia. The Government too had not done proper justice to the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He thought a case had been made out for censure and if the resolution was passed it would be regarded in nature of censure.

A NOMINATED MEMBER TO THE RESCUE OF SUPDT. CARTER.

Mr. D. J.. Fereira (nominated) said the Magistrate had nowhere said in his judgment that Superintendent Carter had on consideration of all the facts before him come to the conclusion that there was no guilty knowledge on the part of Dr. Kapadia. Superintendent Carter preferred to go by the invoice price and he honestly believed that Dr. Kapadia took the stolen property knowing that it was stolen. About Superintendent Carter's conduct Magistrate was not the final authority but he referred the copy of judgment to the Commissioner of Police, who was the final authority to investigate and punish Superintendent Carter.

Rao Bahadur R. M. Kale (Satara District) said Superintendent Carter acted without due care and caution. To arrest a person only on suspicion was not necessary, but knowledge and reason to believe that the person was really guilty.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, (Advocate-General) said considerable sentiment, prejudice and passion were allowed to be played in the discussion. The Council was asked by the mover of the resolution that in view of the strictures passed by the Magistrate on Superintendent Carter he should be punished. The first principle of British jurisprudence was that no man should be condemned without giving him full hearing. But they could not take the judgment of the Magistrate as final and condemn Superintendent Carter. Superintendent Carter was not at the bar of the House on his trial. The Council had taken upon itself to investigate on his conduct in his absence. The offence of receiving stolen property being nonbailable he was quite justified in ordering the arrest of Dr. Kapadia. There was no question of dishonesty on the part of Superintendent Carter. He may have reasonable ground to believe that Dr. Kapadia must have known that the property was stolen Even the Presidency Magistrates in such cases have no power to release a person on bail, much less a police officer. It is left to the High Court to do so but even there Sir Lawrence Jenkins had once ruled that except in special circumstances bail should not be granted.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LIBERTY.

Mr C. M. Gandhi (Surat City) said Superintendent Carter was not tried in his absence, but he was fully heard by his able Counsel like the Home member. He was not for vindictive punishment but he wanted to see that the rights and liberties of the public were properly protected.

A closure was applied at this stage, and Mr. Petit, in replying said in view of the strictures passed by the Magistrate and the evidence of the police officers the Home Member was wrong in the defence of Superintendent Carter. Dr. Kapadia was unfairly treated and in the interests of justice and safety of the public he demanded that Superintendent Carter should be adequately punished.

MOTION CARRIED.

On votes being taken 49 voted for a yes and 28 for noes and the resolution was carried.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.

DISTRESS IN BENGAL VILLAGES.

A CORRECTION BY MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has communicated to the Press the following statement:—

"I have received this morning from Mr. R. N. Reid, Collector of Rajshahi District, the report of Mr. J. N. Sircar, Sub-divisiosal Officer, concerning the village which I have reported as being in a starving condition for three days. Mr. Reid's letter came to me very late owing to the letter not being forwarded. The following are extracts from the letter:—

'Mr. C. F. Andrews in an interview reported by the Associated Press stated that his workers had come across an instance of a death from starvation and of an entire village starving for three days. Mr. Andrews on being questioned stated that he had no personal knowledge and referred me to the Atrai Centre. At Atrai I found out that volunteer Sarada Charan Shaha of the Bengal Relief Committee had reported the death. He stated, however that either Mr. Andrews had made a mistake or there had been a printing mistake and what he(the volunteer) had reported was that he had found an entire family starving for three days. On going to the village the Officer found out that the story about the starvation of the family for three days was false.

Sd. J. N. Sircar, Sub-divisional Officers".

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes on the above:—

I accept Mr. Sircar's statement and regret that I gave currency to the report which was made to me by the relief worker at the Atrai Centre. My impression, after being engaged in relief work in the distressed area from January 9th onwards is that my original picture was too dark, because it was taken mainly from one centre where the distress was greatest. On that account I would correct on further experience my estimate of 10 lakhs, which I thought would be needed in the next six months in Government relief. But while making these corrections, I would urge with all the emphasis I can that the conditions are very critical indeed and the distress is very great indeed; and further, that I have a fear, unless something drastic is done in the next two months, that a large amount of the bhil land will fall out of cultivation and thus indefinitely prolong the distress".

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICL.",

Sir,—Mr. Mama's Cure of Consumption b the London Export is a eritable boon to the suffering world. The only point I should like to know and which Mr. Mama's has forgotten to mention is that who are the Expert Medical Men that declare his case as one of Phthisis and who are the Medical Experts that cured Mama and declared him free from signs and sympathy of Phthisis.—Yours, etc.

P. V. GHARPURE.

Bombay, Feb. 24

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Rs. 30 each for 25 or over.	Rs. 12-8 each for 25 or over.	Rs. 50 each for 10 or over.
Rs. 25 each for 50 or over.	Rs. 10 each for 50 or over.	

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INDIAN MERCHANT'S CHAMBER.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber came off on Saturday afternoon, in the Office of the Chamber, Bank Street, Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thakersey, vice-chairman, presiding.

At the outset, the President in proposing the adoption of the Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet of the Chamber said:

MR. D. M. THAKRESEY'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey (vice-chairman) said During the year under report the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas guided the affairs of the Chamber at a great sacrifice of his personal comforts and valuable time and it would have been more in the fitness of things had it been convenient for him to preside over this meeting. I am sure you are with me when I say that his presence is badly missed by all of us on this occasion. Amongst the most important matters that engaged the attention of your Committee during the year under report may be mentioned the following:—The Tariff Commission, the report of the Railway Committee, and the general question of State versus Company management of Indian railways, the Joint Deputation of the Indian and European Chambers of Commerce that waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the retrenchment question, and the treatment of Indians in the Colonies, especially East Africa. As for the Fiscal Commission's report the country at large is thankful to the Hon. Sir Ibrahim for rendering a great service to the cause of Indian trade and industry, by his able lead and far-sighted minute of dissent. Uufortunately this minority minute has not proved acceptable to the Government and the Legislative Assembly as decided by the resolution passed at their recent meeting. However there is some satisfaction to note that the Government have accepted the principle of Protection for the promotion of Indian industries with certain reservations, and if honest efforts were made to initiate the policy as accepted by the Hon. Member-in-Charge for Commerce and Industry in near future, I, for one, will believe that the labours of the Fiscal Commission have not been spent in vain. At the same time looking to the past traditions of the Government of India in this matter ever since the days of the East India Company down to our present time the Indian commercial community may justly be not inspired with a feeling of high confidence as to the future policy for protecting and promoting Indian industries. It is a matter of common knowledge that before the advent of the British in India arts and handicrafts flourished in this country and India carried on an extensive trade with foreign countries in Indian bottoms. Unfortunately, those arts and industries have since then been gradually extinguished with the result that India stands in the humiliating position of depending upon foreign markets even for such articles which were once her own special manufactures. This helpless position of India cannot by any means be regarded as a piece of British administration which can be looked upon with pride or credit even by the British nation. Let us therefore hope that now the Government of India having accepted the principle of foster-our industries, will now divert their energies for putting the same into practice with the same zeal that the East India Company and the subsequent British administration displayed in the work of their destruction. We can safely urge that as a first step towards the application of new policy, the mill-stone which has been tied hanging round the neck of India for so many years in the shape of Excise duty be removed by earliest opportunity. The plea against this abolition that the finances of the Government of India will not allow of it, cannot stand examination for long. There are a number of commodities largely imported into India which are used by well-to-do people and cannot be regarded as necessities by the poor population in the interior of the country. These commodities such as spirits, wines, scents, patent medicines, refined oils, paints, stationeries, toys, glasswares, superior hosiery, all kinds of silk piecegoods, and gold and silver laces and ribbons, can well bear the burden of heavier import-duty which will, if levied, fill up the deficiency in the revenue, at the same time protecting and promoting the manufacture of those articles in the country. If in the next budget or soon thereafter the Government initiate the system of taxation on these lines, we will have strong reason to believe that they are going to push forward the policy as adopted.

Now we come on the next subject. Soon after the publication of the report of the Indian Railway Committee, your Committee urged upon the Government the advisability of not taking any action in the matter until the whole question was threshed out in both the Houses of Indian Legislature. In their representation addressed to the Government in this matter your Committee incidentally dwelt on the necessity of buying the stores for Indian railways in the cheapest market. In order to place before the Government the combined views of all the Indian Chambers of Commerce on this all-important question your Committee also convened a Conference in the rooms of the Chamber of the leading Indian Chambers of Commerce in the month of August last and the resolutions that were passed at that Conference are embodied in the report that is before you. In the matter of goods traffic though the Railway companies as common carriers are bound to take care of the goods entrusted to them it is notorious that they disown their liability for loss or damage to goods in transit to the utter detriment of the Indian trading community. In order to enquire fully into this matter the Government of India appointed a Railway Risk-note Committee to whom your Committee made some practicable suggestions, but matters have still not improved and stand as they were. The debate on the question of State versus Company management of Railways comes off on Monday next before the Indian Legislature and we are anxiously awaiting the result.

EVER-GROWING EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Another important question which engaged the attention of the Committee was the ever-growing expenditure of the Government of India. As you are aware our President after carefully considering the question arranged for a joint deputation of the Indian and European Chambers of Commerce in India which placed before His Excellency the Viceroy the considered views of the Indian and the European commercial community on this important question. As a result partly of that deputation the Government of India were pleased to appoint a Retrenchment Committee and although the report of that Committee is not yet published we sincerely hope that the Committee will make substantial proposals towards the retrenchment of military expenditure and the general expenditure of the Government of India. While I am on this question I cannot help regretting the scant respect which the Council of State has paid to the resolution of our respected and veteran leader, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, in the matter of disamalgamation of the Army expenditure. The process of continually increasing the Indian military expenditure is almost contemporaneous with the process of gradually killing Indian arts and industries since the 17th century, and I very much fear that if the Government of India will not be wise in time in reducing the Indian military expenditure they will themselves be instrumental in giving rise to delicate situation predicted by Sir D. E Wacha. We therefore anxiously await the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee and also the Budget announcements of the Finance Member. Lastly I now come on the present situation under which we labour in conducting our trade and commerce. England which is groaning under debt as a result of the late war is trying to revive her industry and trade by reducing the cost of commercial services like Post, railways, shipping, labour charges, etc. We in this country on the other hand are asked to bear heavier costs for such services. Combined with these difficulties our trades have been undergoing severe tests under the uncertainties of artificial and fluctuating exchange with the complexed system of our Currency. No sincere efforts for salvation seem to be in sight and we anxiously wait for the day when we shall have at least some relief in these directions. It is hoped that the Government of India will pay due regard to the recommendations of this Chamber in the matter, when the same is brought before them. The grievances of Indians abroad have grown almost unbearable and the public feeling against the bad treatment accorded to Indians in the Colonies is growing so acute that it behoves Government to initiate a rigorous policy in the interests of Indian subjects.

FIRST INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER.

I now come to the last important matter in which the Government have responded to the wishes of the Indian commercial community in the appointment which they have been pleased to make of Mr. Dadiba M. Dalal as the first Indian High Commissioner. Mr. Dalal will very shortly take charge of his appointment and it is hoped that in future the interests of India will be safe in his hands.

Gentlemen, in conclusion, I beg leave to draw your attention to the finances of our Chamber. In view of the vigilance which is required of our Chamber for safeguarding the interests of the Indian commercial community heavy expenses are to be incurred towards its maintenance. From the Balance Sheet of the last year you will see that the financial position of the Chamber is very far from satisfactory and I hope that the new Committee which comes into power will be alive to this situation and recommend to the general body for adopting due measures for placing our organisation on a sound and permanent footing.

MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKOREDAS' SPEECH.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Chamber, next, read out the following speech of the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas:

A somewhat peculiar complaint against the work of this Chamber in particular and the Indian commercial bodies in general has recently been that we do not restrict our energies to purely commercial questions but allow the same to extend to political spheres. I contend that there is no justification for such complaints; and I certainly maintain that during the year under review there has been no ground for such an allegation. Indeed there is no dearth of associations and public bodies in India to take up and speak on political questions, from the Indian point of view. But where commercial interests depend upon the political powers of the Legislature or even of the Government of India, both of which are far from complete at present, or where political powers vested in other bodies abroad handicap Indian commercial interests there, surely the most punctilious ought to have no ground for drawing a hard and fast line defining how far commercial bodies should go and where they should stop. The interference of Lancashire's interests in Indian fiscal questions is an example of the former, and the threatened rights of the citizenship of Indians in the Colonies may be quoted for the latter. After all, it is not to be overlooked that European commercial interests in India have open to them other channels of influence, and generally of making their views felt, which privilege the Indian commercial community does not yet enjoy. If therefore, we have to often than our colleagues, the European commercial bodies, one need not run away with the idea that we busy ourselves with problems detached from commercial and industrial interests. Political conditions indeed, vitally affect these interests. And in a transitional stage of the political status of India the widest watch and ward are necessary on the part of every section of the Indian public and workers in the progress of India all round.

I therefore think it of the greatest importance that persons of all shades of thought and opinion should be in the legislatures of India and of the Provinces. It is very distressing indeed to bear that there is even a talk of entering Councils for the purpose of wrecking them, or obstructing Government, in directions, where no obstruction can be justified. It is very much to be wished that nothing disastrous like this will happen. India has a good deal of leeway to make up in the direction of nation building, and there is not the least doubt that little can be achieved by either destructive or wrongfully obstructive efforts. I fully realise that when constructive work does not meet with encouragement or support from the powers that be, there may be an inclination by impulse to rush to the other extreme. This perhaps is a natural foible of human nature, but I hope that in the years to come responsible and thinking people will set their faces absolutely against any such tendencies. I am not unaware of the immense work that still remains to be done and the vast amount which can be quoted as having been left undone by the present Legislature. Perhaps, those who complain in this direction have some justification. It is not possible to discuss general statements satisfactorily; but I will say only this, that whilst the powers and privileges that India possesses to-day may be small and nominal, as is often remarked, there is no doubt that they are capable of very substantial utility if properly used at the right moment. And for this proper use the best intellect of the country is necessary. I do not belong to the class that think that Indian interests and aspirations are doing much too well under the present constitution; but I certainly belong to the class which feels that if we are not doing better, we have in the first instance to thank our own selves. I am convinced that self-help and self-discipline are two virtues, which we need to infuse into our public work in a much larger measure. Whilst I may not be optimistic of the near future, I certainly am not pessimistic, and I do not think it would be rash to observe that in the long run India must benefit by constructive, organised and persistent efforts towards the attainment of her most cherished goal.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S FIRST BUDGET.

Continuing, the speaker said the whole country is anxiously awaiting the first budget of Sir Basil Blackett, who has the reputation of being a great authority in European problems of currency, exchange and finance. At the International Economic Conference of Genoa in April-May 1922, Sir Basil was the Chairman of the Committee of experts attached to the Financial Commission. He and his eminent colleagues in their valuable report have expressed the view that there are undoubted advantages to be obtained by return to pre-war gold parity, but that in countries where currency has fallen for below the pre-war parity such a return must involve serious social, and economic dislocation; and they suggested that "a considerable service will be rendered both to its own internal economy and to the cause of European recovery by that country which, after reaching comparative stability in its country at a point so far below the old parity has to make return to it a long, a painful process, first decides boldly to set the example of securing immediate stability in terms of gold by fixing a new gold par at or near the figures at which comparative stability has been obtained." In India, the costly, and, may I say, ghastly, experiment of maintaining the Rupee at 2s. has miserably failed. But since May at least we appear to have settled down round about 1s. 4 d. to the Rupee, and it would be interesting to know if, in the opinion of our Finance Minister, there is any obstacle to India looking upon that figure as the figure at which comparative stability has been obtained. The Indian commercial community is justified in looking to Sir Basil to act up to the principles he laid down as Chairman of the Genoa Committee of Experts. I am aware of no valid reason or excuse for deferring this. India must have a proper Gold Standard based on the Rupee at 1s. 4d. gold i.e., Rs. 15 to the Gold Mohur or gold sovereign, and the Government of India must be ready to mint gold mohurs as soon as bullion is tendered to the Currency Offices and to the Mints. It only remains for for me to congratulate the Chamber on their new President. It may be a peculiar coincidence, but this is the second time that I have the pleasure of handing over the Presirentship of the Chamber to my friend Sir Fazulbhoy and I have no doubt he will be able to give the Chamber the full benefit of his ripe experience and guidance. I am very glad that Mr. Devidas has agreed to be the Vice-President for the next year.

SIR F. CURRIMBHOY'S SPEECH.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, President-elect of the Chamber for the year 1923, after thanking the Chamber for having unanimously elected him for the position of the Chairman in the course of his speech, said:

While thanking you for the honour which you have conferred upon me, it is my duty to refer to some of the problems which we will have to face. The greatest problem, it seems to me, is the problem of adjustment through the period of transition when this country is passing through both of political and economic transition. I need not refer to the political transition here in detail before this body, but there is no doubt that our rulers are recognizing that India is destined to take the control of her internal affairs in her own hands, and we on our part must give them the credit that they are genuinely trying to bring about the adjustments with the least amount of dislocation. On the other hand, the economic problems of the transition period are many and serious. The world is still suffering from the wounds inflicted upon it by the war and, though India was happy in not having any warfare on her own soil, India's contribution, direct and indirect to the expenses of the war and in the many hardships suffered by all classes of the community, has not been small. Of this contribution generous-minded Englishmen have made ungrudging acknowledgment from time to time. We are now suffering principally from a tradition of interference from London which might have served its purpose in days gone by, but which at the present time gives rise to delays, difficulties and suspicions. This interference in economic matters relating to India on the part of London has to be withstood by us and we have got to expose from time to time in what way the interests of this country suffer on account of this interference. We want the Government of India, whoever they are for the time being, to be trusted to adjust matters on all economic issues, pursuing public opinion in the country as expressed in the Council and by commercial bodies like us. I cannot help thinking that a good many of the more difficult problems would be solved once the angle of vision is altered and confidence is placed on the Government of India to do the right thing in consultation with their Council and in consultation with public opinion of the country.

On behalf of this Chamber, I think, I can safely proclaim that we, Indians, have every desire to see justice done to all existing interests. We believe in the sanctity of contracts and believe in the policy of "live and let live." We shall not on our part, make any demands which may involve any injustice being done to any existing English interests in this country. But, subject to this, we must have ungrudging adjustment in the larger economic problems such as currency and finance and tariffs made by the Government of India in consultation with their Council and Indian public opinion.

The speaker then referred to Finance and Currency Exchange etc.

Continuing Sir Fazulbhoy said: On the question of railway management this Chamber has from time to time expressed themselves clearly and unmistakably and we have in favour of the views expressed by this Chamber the majority report of the Railway Committee including the unshakable authority of the Chairman, Sir William Acworth. It is a pity that decision on these issues are being delayed. Similarly there is the issue of the purchase of stores in this country, on which Government's attitude has been misunderstood by the Indian public and has given considerable ground for dissatisfaction.

We have also to watch very closely the action of the Government on the question of the constitution of the Tariff Board and of translation into practice of the policy suggested by the Tariff Commission. It is gratifying to see that the Government of Bombay are gradually recognizing the status and position of this Chamber as the central body of commercial men with vast stakes in this country and, as such, are entitled to recognition and hearing. In this connection it is satisfactory that this Chamber will at last have adequate representation on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust. In various other directions the rights of this Chamber have to be recognized and in this connection we shall not fail to knock at the door from time to time.

India's trade with the world is still in its infancy and has got to be developed. Our direct connections with the world are absolutely restricted and limited. I have often thought that this insular character of our trade is a very damaging thing to us, and that India's trade could be developed if we had Indian commercial attaches placed with the British legation at the principal commercial centres of the world. This question the Chamber has pressed on the Government over and over again, and I trust Government will see their way to make a beginning in this direction before very long. Every British Colony in the world has machinery appointed from the colonial capital to seek new avenues of trade and India's resources, which are vast at present and not fully utilized for the good of her people, could be developed in this direction if proper connections were established with various parts of the world."

The report was, then, unanimously adopted. After the new Managing Committee and an auditor for the next year had been appointed, the meeting was dissolved.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the speech of Mr. S. N. Haji on Indian Mercantile Marine published in your paper today and would like to offer a few comments thereon.

Mr. Haji complains of the lack of opening for young Indians in the Shipping world but I would like to point out that many Indians hold highly remunerative posts in the large Shipping concerns in Bombay whilst I personally know of several ships which carry Parsi Chief Engineers.

Further Mr. Haji says "Those of you have any experience of the Deck Passenger Traffic . . . . . also of the transport of Haj Pilgrims from Karachi and Bombay to their Holy Land must have seen sights so sickening ets." Has Mr. Haji seen a pilgrim ship leave or arrive at Bombay during the last few years? If not, I invite him to visit one and if he cares to communicate with me through your paper I will accompany him, and he will be surprised to see the comforts supplied, the excellent Hospitals, the large spacious Decks and excellent cooking and sanitary arrangements on a modern Pilgrim ship. Pilgrims cannot except P. O. accommodation for the low rates they pay for passages to Jedhah but I can assure. Mr. Haji from personal experience that Shipping Companies Police, Haj Committee and Port Health authorities, all combine to make the Pilgrim as comfortable as possible, I am sure no Indian Mercantile Marine ship could provide greater comfort than is provided by the better class pilgrim ships except at greatly enhanced fares which would only make it more difficult for the Pilgrim to perform the Holy Haj. Let me assure Mr. Haji that all most Shipping Companies desire, in India as everywhere else in the world freedom is from Government interference and then they will be prepared to face any honest competition to the benefit of the community at large,—Yours etc.

EUROPEAN.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

"MUNICIPAL NOMINATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—The suggestion made by "Whip" regarding the transfer of the right to recommend the nomination of the Minister in charge over the Local Government is timely and proper. It is a matter of common knowledge that at present the members who are nominated by Government mostly lose their independence and to satisfy the Commissioner and return his obligation they have to vote according to the wishes of the Commissioner much against their own wishes and conscience. This state of things should not be allowed any longer. The Commissioner should be divested of his power to make the recommendation at an early date and the same should be transferred to the President of the Municipal Corporation so as to come in line with the practice prevailing in the moffussil. As regards the nomination, the practice, so far, is to continue the old members whether they are competent or not but this "Jagir System" should be discontinued and only really able men should be nominated in place of the back numbers.—Yours, etc.,

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EUROPEAN STYLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One cannot but regret that many of our countrymen still dress themselves in European style. This un-Indian dress is, as everybody admits, unsuited to the climatic conditions of our country, and even the wearers themselves testify to the inconvenience and disconfort of the dress. Knowing and personally experiencing all this it is inconceivable why one persists in daily going through the ordeal of imprisoning one's body under shirt, collar, necktie, jacket trousers and what not. Perhaps hs thinks that this costume, although ill-contrived and unseasonable, makes him look tidy and up to the mark in society. It is highly desirable that he muct dress in our own simple fashion, and disentagle ourselves from this inapt slavish imitation.

Apart from the question of inconvenience, does not this betray the mentality of the man concerned?

First and last, we are all Indians, and if we have any patriotism within us, we must at once cease attiring in the foreign style. This dress-style means that we disrelish our own unassuming, simple dress, and if the repugnance is too acute, why one should not pray to God, that his next birth be in Europe! I have to say nothing to such as these, but to my other countrymen, who are misadvised and misguided in their tastes, or are under the enchantment of the glaring Western Civilisation, I have to request to give a serious thought to this question, and beg to be disenchanted of the spell.

If we are to assert ourselves as a nation, we must discard foreign cloth as well as style. Thirsting for freedom, we should not copy the foreigners, but must have our own distinctive dress. We need not be ashamed of our Swadeshi style, nor do they who have fallen in with the Western fashion are considered to be above par. Our dress expresses our nationality, and if we are proud of it and our country, we should at once cast off this slavery of foreign styles and fashions, and save ourselves from the derision and banter of the world.—Yours, etc.,

MANILAL VADILAL CONTRACTOR.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

"THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD".

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter, from the pen of one Mr. Gopal, published in your esteemed paper on the 15th instant under the above caption. Indeed, I should not have troubled myself very much with meeting Mr. Gopal's arguments, if so they can be called; but for the fact that he, judged from his letter, represents the extreme wing of the Anti-Councilites and advances *ad nauseum* the oft-cited, butt exploaded, shibboleths and platitudes of that party, and so deserves some notice. Mr. Gopal thinks, and self-complacently asserts, that the Council-party is a veritable Lloyd Georgian Coalition; and, in support of this contention he declares Mr. Das is purely for obstruction while the "Poonaites" would accept even Ministerships under the "clock of Responsive co-operation." I do not, however, propose to reiterate my arguments in support of my contention that there is no difference between Mr. Das' policy and Responsive co-operation and that, in actual working, "obstruction," "Non-co-operation within the Council" will commingle into "Responsive co-operation;" but, would request my critic to think over the whole question calmly, dispassionately and from a non-partisan standpoint. I am aware of a certain section of the vernacular Press, in these parts, which has, in season and out of season, insinuated that the Maharashtra politicians of the Council party hanker after "loaves and fishes," ministerships and what not. This lie, so cleverly manipulated and sedulously spread merely to discredit the Council party's strongest and staunchest adherents, has, unfortunately gone down into the throats of some persons who assimilate the ideas, opinions and views of others not through any process of intellectual mincing and digestion but unthinkingly, inconsiderately and indiscriminately. I happen to know personally almost all the leading pro-council Maharashtra politicians, and for ought I know of their plans, hopes and ambitions I am unable to ascribe to them motives of self-aggrandisement or of self-glorification. Even if they accept ministerships, they will do so not for replenishing their pockets, not for "working the Reforms Act," but for using them for the early attainment of Swaraj. True followers of that great statesman-scholar, Lokamanya Tilak, they pant for their country's freedom; they are impatient of the methods of the Liberal party, and much more so of the Charka-cum-non-violence method of achieving Swaraj. Hence it is that they are out to devise a plan of action by which they can work out their country's freedom in the shortest possible time.

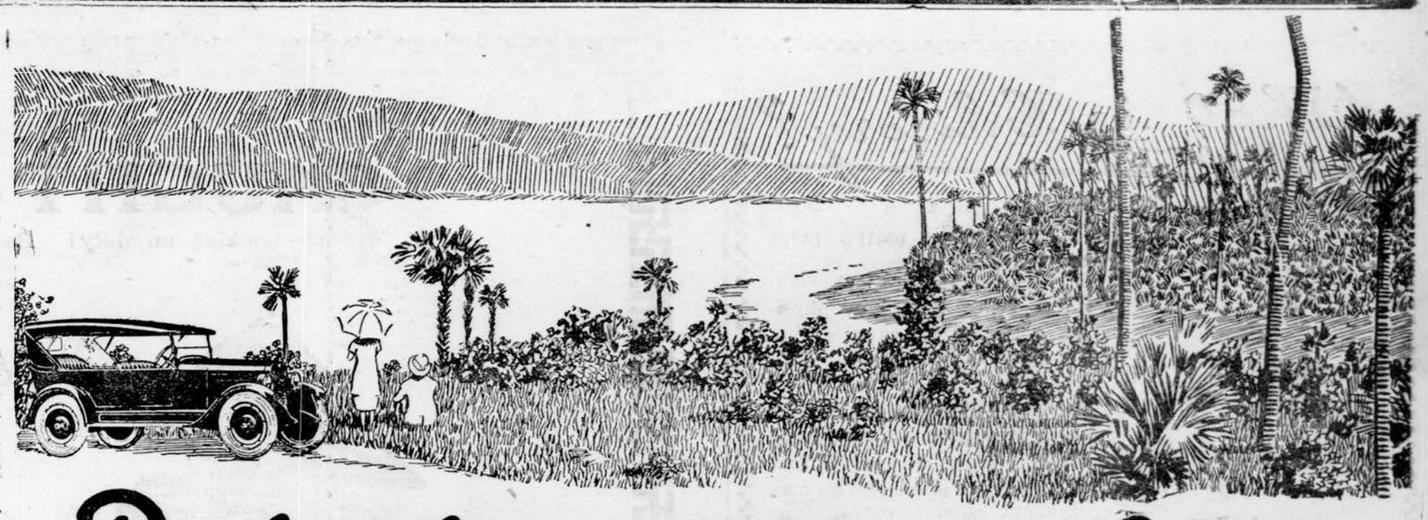
Mr. Gopal says that the Council party is united in attacking the Mahatma and his co-workers. I do not think that there is even one Indian, be he a Councilite, or a Liberal or a Loyalist, who is so mean and small souled as to attack Mahatma Gandhi the man. His views and programmes are, of course, subjected to stern criticism and torn into shreds; and why not? Is it immoral? Is it tantamount to attacking the Mahatma? Is it a sin against God? In fact, the Mahatma himself likes very much and even invites, such frank and well-intentioned criticism of his views and actions. He wants us to think for ourselves, each man to think for himself; he does not want us to accept his views as scrosanct,—he is no medieval ecclesiast, but an intellectual iconoclast. He, indeed, detests that catagory of persons who repeat his sayings parrot-like. And, is there no justification for attacking the views and conduct of his co-workers and followers? How can we sit quiet with folded arms, when his so-called followers arrogate to themselves all sense, sanity and wisdom, reduce the all-comprehensive and national philosophy of Gandhism to a crude and narrow cult—a personal religion,—do not understand the spirit of that great master-mind, but follow the letter of his teachings, the newspaper articles that he wrote years ago under peculiar circumstances which no longer exist? Rational to the core, we must wage an incessant war against superstitions of all kinds; and uncompromising democrats that we are we must fight equally ferociously against tyranny whether it be exercised by an alien Government or in he sacred name of Mahatma Gandhi.

My critic is very angry with me for my having called the anti-Councilites a party of "Do-nothings" and non-violent "Non-ectionists." In fact, what else are they? What do they do for the speedy realisation of Swaraj? Spinning and weaving are good in themselves, but how do they affect the position or the interests of a bureaucracy which has in its hands every power and weapon by which it keeps us in bondage? It seems to me that the methods of the Liberals and Besantites are, relatively speaking, manlier, wiser, and better calculated to bring Swaraj nearer, than the constructive programme of the anti-Councilites. The constructive programme good as it is in itself, judged as a political method, is extremely effeminate; nay, it is a cowardly retreat from the field of battle. This running away from all the positions wherefrom the bureaucratic citadel must be cannonaded and bombarded against is, to my mind, a more effective form of co-operation with the very power with which it is supposed we are non-co-operating. And again, the dictum that by inflicting suffering on ourselves we can sterlise the Governmental machinery is a conundrum not only in practical politics but also in metaphysics. I feel, therefore, I have enough reasons for applying the appellation of "Do-nothings" to the anti-Councilites, and, if I have to live under the cloud of Mr. Gopal's disapprobation, I shall do so!

I have only one more point to discuss, and it is this: Mr. Gopal says that all the efforts of Gokhale, Babu Surendranath and others have been of no avail. I am unable to agree with my critic in this rash statement. Had it not been for the work done by those great and noble souls we should not be now where we are. They were the pioneers; they not only cleared the forests and tilled the ground but also sowed the seed of desire for Swaraj. They lived at times when the hypocrisy and hallowness of England's professions of solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of the people of India had not been exposed, and when the generality of people believed that England's mission was a piece of Providential arrangement calculated to lift India from the mire of political servitude to the pinnacle of freedom. And hereunto that the path of pioneers is strewn with many an impediment and that their achievements consist largely of failures and defeats—the natural stepping-stones to success. Did not Mr. Gokhale say once: "I shall serve my motherland by failures." Were his "failures" really so? Were they not excellant achievements in themselves and with reference to their concomitant results. I am sure my critic will agree with these, if he thinks for himself and calmly.—Yours etc.

S. AIRAVATHAM.

Madras Brahmins Boarding House,
Bombay February 19.



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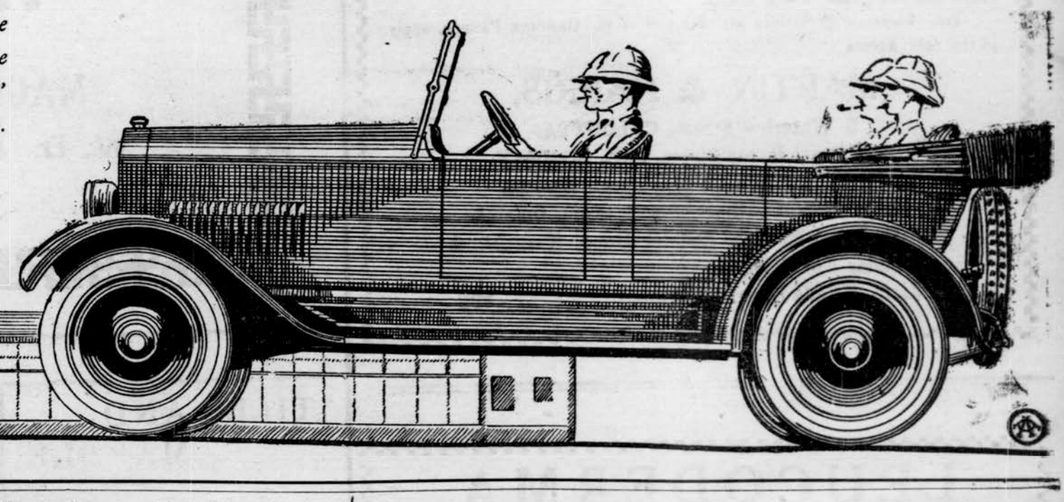

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